

Muscatine's Largest Newspaper

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 246

I. N. S. Daily Wire Service

News While It's News

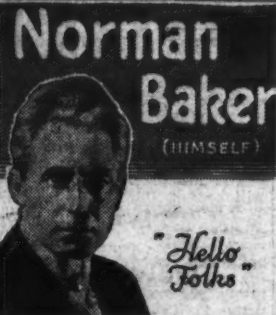
FREE PRESS

Muscatine, Iowa, Sunday, October 4, 1931

Iowa's Fastest Growing Newspaper

FIVE CENTS THE COPY

PROGRESSIVES CALLED ON TO CUT U. S. DEBT



Labor Seeks More Jobs and More Pay

WORKERS MAP OUT PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR

Five Day Week Will Be Advocated at Convention

By SAUL HAAS
VANCOUVER, B. C. (INS)—Shorter hours, more pay, more jobs—and every dollar of organized labor behind the movement. This was the program agreed upon Saturday in caucuses held in hotel rooms and beer taverns in preparation for the fifty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens here Monday.

The five day week, possibly even the four day week, will be advocated on the convention floor. But, as a more immediate measure of unemployment relief, a large block of delegates is expected to demand instant drastic modification of the Volstead Act.

While President William Green is simply advocating the legalization of 2.75 per cent beer, many lesser leaders are prepared to embrace a more far reaching program and demand both light wine and beer in the belief that no other measure would bring more instant relief to the depression.

At least 90 per cent of the 800 delegates who will attend the convention will be men.

It is expected that every delegate is expected to vote for a resolution on prohibition.

One of the questions which the comparatively few daisies will raise is:

"Why is Canada suffering from the depression when all its breweries are working twenty-four hours a day, some almost within a stone's throw of the convention floor?"

PLAYING FAVORITES—You pet mamma and she'll pet you. This seems to be the case in radio affairs—at one time a fellow by the name of Bellows was radio commissioner of this, the 4th zone—at another time a fellow by the name of Sam Pickard, was radio commissioner of this, the 4th zone—Bellows they say was asked to resign by reports current—Pickard resigned to accept a place with the Columbia Broadcasting company, one of the octopuses of American Radio—the Radio Commissioners now say there are eight vacancies for 50,000 watt channels—WCCO, Bellows station at Minneapolis, meaning he is connected with it—and WCAU the Columbia chain where Pickard now serves, are recommended for the channels. THAT'S INFLUENCE OR SOMETHING—you may name it—it is unfair to the American radio listener to let such people who worked against the listeners of America when they were commissioners to now get the cream while the good stations get the sour milk.

EASY TO DO—a farmer over in Illinois had a lot of rocks on his farm—cost money to pick them up and move them so he could till the land—he placed an advertisement in the paper—I will supply rocks free to anyone contemplating building a rock garden—soon the people drove out, picked up a load of stones and drove home—that fellow was smart—he now raises corn on the rock field. Can't beat a farmer.

UNEMPLOYMENT—lots of men and women are now out of work—over 7,000,000 in America if the truth was known—that's because they have not been engaged in the right kind of work—the fellow who has a job and has not been thrown out of work is THE POLITICIAN.

DEPRESSION—not all are suffering from it—Gov. Emerson of Illinois—says that CRIME is costing fifteen millions yearly in America—nothing small about that—and it's on the increase—bad laws make a lot of it—Injustices of judges make more—lack of courage of officials still more.

LATIN—GREEK—are being thrown out of colleges—what a blessing—our girls and boys have lost a lot of valuable time studying such studies when they never use

PROGRESSIVE IS WINNER, BELIEF

Thomas R. Amle Out In Front in Race For Congress

RACINE, Wis. (INS)—Thomas R. Amle, a La Follette progressive, Saturday appeared to have won the republican nomination to complete the unexpired term of the late Henry Allen Cooper in congress. Reports from all but five of the 300 precincts in the first congressional district gave Amle 13,240, Blanchard 11,964, Hilker 1,240, and Randolph 340. The total votes in the five missing precincts were insufficient for Blanchard's conservative, to win.

U. S. Officials Ponder French Premier's Visit

THOMAS EDISON IS NO BETTER

WEST ORANGE, N. J. (INS)—Although Thomas Edison was able to do up all his wiring in his home, he was not able to do up his mind. The great inventor was expected to give a long battle today, but he was not. His son-in-law, John E. Sloan, said.

He was reported to be slightly more comfortable than he has been the day before, but his family and friends who had hoped for a definite improvement were disappointed.

THE OFFICIAL POLITICAL side of his visit is another matter. In state department circles it is admitted that American officials have little more than "some good guests" to go on in preparation for the conference. They have little more than a hazy idea of the subjects which will be discussed, or from what point the French visitor will attack the problems which he is journeying more than 3,000 miles to settle.

It is also admitted that the importance of the premier's visit has developed day by day since his invitation first was tendered him by President Hoover.

Is Called Greatest Legal Battle of Dry Law Era

BY JAMES L. KILGALLAN

CHICAGO (INS)—One of the greatest legal battles of the prohibition era—the trial of Al Capone—is scheduled to begin here next Tuesday when Chicago's "public enemy number one" appears before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson to answer the charge of income tax violations.

The eyes of the nation will be focused on the court proceedings for this trial of Capone is regarded as the climax of the government's war aimed at the citadels of gangdom.

Saturday night the forces of the government were making final preparations for the battle to put Capone behind prison bars. At the same time, Capone's battery of highly paid attorneys were sharpening their weapons to meet the legal attack of the government.

Capone Sitting Tight

Capone, meanwhile, is "sitting tight" and doing no talking concerning his case. He has left the situation entirely in the hands of his lawyers but it is expected as the trial progresses he will play an important role in the proceedings.

United States District Attorney George E. Q. Johnson, who has won nationwide recognition for his prosecution of gangsters with the weapon of the income tax law, will direct the prosecution of Capone.

He will have four capable assistants—Dwight H. Green, one of the best income tax experts on the government's roll; Samuel Clawson, first assistant to Johnson; William Froelich, sent expressly from Washington to assist evidence in the case and Jacob I. Grossman, regarded as one of the best lawyers on legal technicalities in the country.

The defense legal battery will comprise of Attorneys Michael J. Ahern of the firm Nash and Ahern and Albert Fink, assisted by picked assistants from their respective offices.

Large Crowds Predicted

Large crowds are anticipated at the criminal courts building once Capone puts in an appearance. Collector Anthony Casanovi, custodian of the building, to day conferred with U. S. District Attorney Johnson and United States Marshall Henry C. W. Lau-

(Continued on Page Three)

THOMAS LIPTON'S RITES WEDNESDAY

LONDON (INS)—With arrangements for his funeral completed, trustees of the estate of the late Sir Thomas Lipton met at his home with the famous yachtman's attorney Saturday to discuss the will he left on his death at the age of 81. Another meeting was to take place on Monday, and announcement of the testament's provisions was expected to be made soon after his interment in the Glasgow metropolitan cemetery on Wednesday. There was considerable speculation over the probable requests contained in the will as well as the total amount of his fortune. Close personal friends of the sporting baronet estimated his personal fortune as \$5,000,000, but said most of it was tied up in securities, thus rendering the value of the estate dependent upon condition of the market.

2 AVIATORS OFF ACROSS PACIFIC

Herndon, Pangborn Off on Long Ocean Flight

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The exact destination of Herndon and Pangborn was not known.

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They said just before starting that they intended to adhere to their latest announced program of flying to Salt Lake City, Utah if their gasoline supply held out, returning the distance non-stop record made last July by Russell Boardman and John Polando, who flew from New York to Istanbul, Turkey, a distance of 5,011 miles. Otherwise they will attempt to land near Seattle, Wash., a flight of about 4,600 miles.

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To Drop Landing Gear

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Herndon early yesterday received from the Japanese government hydrographic office a new set of maps and charts to replace those which mysteriously disappeared from the cockpit of the plane. Their absence was not discovered until the two fliers reached Samushiro from Tokyo.

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2 IOWA CITY BANKS CLOSED

Action Is Taken to Save Depositors Of Banks

IOWA CITY, Ia. (INS)—The Johnson County Savings bank and the Citizens Savings and Trust bank here today were closed by their directors "to protect depositors." Action of the officials of the banks in closing the doors was entirely unexpected since it was generally believed that both institutions were in a sound financial condition.

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Postal Savings Accounts

Many of our good friends have asked us for information regarding depositing their money in the Postal Savings bank. There seems to be a gross misunderstanding for reasons that the envelopes furnished by the postoffice state that only \$100 can be deposited per month.

This misunderstanding comes from the fact that the local postoffice had on hand some old envelopes that were printed before the rules were changed, and eventually they will have the new envelopes. For general information to the public, the provisions of the postal savings bank are as follows:

1—Any person, 18 years old or over can make a deposit at the Postoffice.

2—The office issues the depositor a certificate, which conforms to the size of the regular bills of currency.

3—A depositor cannot deposit more than \$2,500 in one account. In one name. Of course, each member of the family could deposit as much as \$2,500 in their individual name.

4—The deposits can be made in any amount from \$1 to \$500.

5—One can deposit and amount as often as desired until the total account reaches \$2,500.

6—Two per cent interest is paid on deposits.

7—The deposits must be in for three months before interest is allowed.

8—Any time after three months the deposits may be withdrawn with interest for that period and interest will be allowed on periods of three months thereafter but if withdrawn between three month periods interest will be allowed only up to the last regular three month period. For example a deposit for three months will draw three months interest and a deposit for six months will draw six months interest but on deposits for four or five months only three months interest will be allowed.

9—Withdrawals can be made at any time. No previous notice is necessary—but should be made between banking hours, because the deposits do not carry the currency in the postoffice.

10—The deposits are secured by the United States Government.

The unusual rush of depositors for Postal Savings Bank accounts, has depleted all the certificates the local office had on hand. More have been ordered and the supply is expected Monday or Tuesday.

These rules apply to all postoffices in the United States.

Troops Ready to Leave Cedar County Section

May Take Troopers to Muscatine and Henry Counties

LEXINGTON, Ky. (INS)—Fredrick Lund, who has thrived throughout the country with his trick flying, late Saturday was instantly killed in a plane crash as he rounded the first pylon of the course in the Lexington air races. Scotty Burmood of Moline, Ill., whose monoplane collided with Lund's, was uninjured. He flew his crippled plane to a safe landing. Lund's biplane dropped 50 feet to the ground and burst into flames. Betty Lund, wife of the stunt flier, herself an accomplished aviator, witnessed the accident. She rushed to the burning plane and found that Lund's parachute had burst open and was signed by fire.

Burmood, with the tail surfaces of his monoplane battered by the force of the plume against Lund's ship, held his plane steady and flew several times around the field before coming in for a landing.

Whether all of the troops will return to their homes is not known. A report that several companies will be taken to Henry and Muscatine counties to enforce the tuberculosis test law there is prevalent here and refuses to be quelled by denials from the commanding officers of the troops.

Paul Moore, a farmer living five miles from West Branch, was released on \$10,000 bond following his arrest in Des Moines on a charge of conspiracy to violate the state compulsory bovine tuberculosis testing law.

Moore was brought here in the custody of Sheriff Foster Maxson of Cedar county and Rich Anderson, intelligence officer at Camp Bovine.

J. W. Lenker, Wilton Junction farmer and leader of those opposing the tests, who himself faces a charge of conspiracy and one of removing quarantined cattle from his farm, and Henry Grunder, another Wilton Junction farmer, signed the bond.

No time was set for his arraignment. He appeared before Charles B. Porter, clerk of the Cedar county district court. Judge H. C. Ring of the Cedar county district court signed the bench warrant for Moore's arrest.

For the first time, Muscatine county farmers may know what they own, through soil survey which has been completed by Uncle Sam's scientists in Iowa, and which is an inventory of the basic resources of every land owner in the county.

The announcement also includes notice that similar reports on 71 other counties or areas in Iowa have been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Farmers of this and other counties, who want to study the soil reports in order to know exactly what they own may get copies by sending to their congressmen or senators, or to the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This report maps and describes all the soils on all farms of the county. It represents the work of scientists of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in the United States Department of Agriculture and of the Iowa Agricultural station.

Policy for the Employee


1998

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark stain near the bottom center. The top edge of the page is bordered by a dark, possibly black, strip, which appears to be part of the book's binding. A small, illegible label is visible on this strip.

1992

[illegible]

GUARANTEED PLATES



\$10
\$15
\$25

SMITH

DENTISTS

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in Need of
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Dentistry

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that you can well
afford to pay.

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satisfied patients who
gladly recommend our
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We have pleased them. We
will please you and at a great
saving. Plates ... Crowns ...
Bridges ... Fillings and Ex-
tractions all at lowest living
prices. Examination and estimate
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PRIEST WRITES OF SCENES IN FLOOD'S WAKE

Description Given of Inundation Along Yangtze River

A situation in which food conditions are hopeless and sanitary measures impossible is described in a letter received here from the Rev. Father Timothy Leahy, now stationed at Hanyang, Haupoh, China. The priest, formerly of St. Mathias church here, is now in the Yangtze river flood district where the stream has burst its boundaries and formed a lake taking a toll of life and property which no one can estimate. A portion of his letter follows:

Whole Towns Submerged
"For hundreds of miles the Yangtze river has swelled into one huge lake 20 miles in width. Thousands of towns and villages along the valley have become totally submerged. No government or any organization can possibly cope with it. Food conditions are hopeless. Sanitary measures are impossible. There is no escape from the unspeakable stench created by rotting food, floating bodies and carcasses. Within the past 24 hours alone another 200 refugees have been swept away to a watery grave. The scenes in this Wuhan area are impossible to describe. Where once were busy streets and prosperous business houses, there now are nothing but ruins. Yesterday one Chinese hotel went down and killed or injured 800 in its fall."

Self Destruction Common
"Our three houses are filled to overflowing with Catholic refugees, packed like sardines in a building where we had to refuse to enter the house, reciting their rosaries and pleading for help. They are in a state of desperation and we have no remedy. The poor people are in despair. Self-destruction is common among them. There are many cases like that of a family of eight, near us, who ended it by suicide."

"The bishop has asked me to write to everyone I know and I am doing so for if any man ever needed assistance he surely needs it now. All I can say is in God's name help him if you are able."

Bishop Also Writes
Enclosing in Father Leahy's letter is one from the bishop. Following are parts of it:
"Never in the history of our vicariate have we been faced with such an appalling disaster as the present time. The last bulwark of the Yangtze river has gone before the pounding of its waters, and the greatest flood in China's recorded history is spreading death and desolation everywhere."

"The greater part of our immense diocese, with its teeming population of five million people is one vast lake. Ruin is staring us in the face."

"I simply cannot describe it. The area affected is so vast and the number of homeless and starving people around us so immense that none of us can grasp its terrible significance."

Thirty Million Homeless
"Thirty million along the Yangtze valley are homeless and of these ten million are without food. Everything they had has been swept away; they are utterly destitute. I shall leave it to yourself to picture the terrible plight of our priests and sisters who are working amongst the sufferers in this unprecedented calamity. Multitudes of people whose homes have been swept away are fleeing in boats, rafts and in whatever they can from the stricken areas. The more fortunate amongst them have enough rice to last for a few weeks, but one third of their number—ten million—are utterly destitute."

"These are but the cold facts. The sickness, the disease, the faces of despair—these things I cannot describe."

Nine Hundred Sheltered
"Here on the hillside outside the mission, the people are huddled in thousands under the burning sun. To hear the little babies crying in the night is terrible. A Catholic mother gave birth to her child out there on the hillside last night. God help us, it is dreadful."

"On the ground floor of the house where I am writing this letter to you there is seven feet of water, and in the mission compound the water is 12 feet deep."

"Corpses are afloat even in the main streets of these Wuhan cities, and hundreds of bodies are drifting with the current along the embankments outside."

"We are doing everything we can to alleviate the suffering. We have given shelter to over 900 refugees; the sisters are caring for the sick and the priests are working amongst the stricken people. From every part of vicariate the same terrible cry of distress is coming to me: the Catholics are homeless and destitute in every section. What in God's name am I to do?"

Local Men Return From Cattle Show Held at Waterloo

Reporting the greatest showing of Holstein cattle ever exhibited at the congress, P. H. Naber and son, Robert, Seven Springs Farm, have returned home from Waterloo where they attended the dairy congress. They were guests Thursday night at the Holstein Breeders' banquet held at the Russell-Lamson hotel. Breeders from Iowa, Illinois, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin attended.

A bull owned jointly by Mr. Naber and G. M. Titus, placed fourth in a class of 13 head of the best senior yearlings in the country. The bull was shown with the F. Stewart herd of Maynard, Ia., and has been a regular winner in keen competition all around the circuit.

The bull won the junior championship in his class last year at the Kentucky state fair, and at the Indiana fair, he placed second. He placed fifth at the Iowa state fair and won second Iowa money.

Girl to Seek U.S. Milking Title



Nineteen thousand farmers in the Chicago area are backing Miss Lorraine Jennings, the milkmaid champion of Elwood, Ill. county, in her endeavor to obtain the national championship when a cow milking contest is held during the National Dairy exposition in St. Louis next month. The three highest in the contest last year, including the champion, will compete against Miss Jennings, who is 19 years old.

Miss Jennings is a typical farm girl and for several seasons she has been helping her father by milking 18 cows each morning and evening. At a farmers' picnic in Will county in August she won first place in a contest by milking 20 1/4 pounds in a three minute period.

The present titleholder is Dorothy Wilhelm, Connersville, Ind.

PRIZES LISTED FOR INSTITUTE

Goshorn Community to Hold Its Exhibits Oct. 8 and 9

Preparations are being made for holding the annual Goshorn township farm institute to be held at the Christian church in Atalissa on Oct. 8 and 9.

Officers of the Goshorn township institute are Granville Flater, president; R. B. Watters, first vice president; Harry Nauman, second vice president; Mrs. J. A. Kline, secretary, and J. F. Kline, treasurer.

The programs are:
Thursday, Oct. 8
The morning will be given over to entering exhibits with the entry list closing at 1 o'clock.

Afternoon Program
2:00—Musical selections.
Address of welcome, Granville Flater.
Music, Lesta Slater.
Reading, Mrs. D. C. Watters.
Selection, Ladies quartet.
Address, "Iowa, The Beautiful," O. E. Klingaman, Davenport.
Judging of exhibits.

Friday, Oct. 9
The morning program will be in charge of E. D. Bradley, county superintendent of schools and the teachers and pupils of the rural schools of Goshorn township. Musical selections will be furnished by a male quartet.

At noon a community dinner will be served at the Presbyterian church for the benefit of the institute.

Friday Afternoon
1:30—Community singing.
Election of officers.
Music, male quartet.
Address, C. C. Holbrook, Cedar Rapids. Subject, "Ribbons of Steel."

Friday Evening
This program will be given at the Atalissa school house, starting at 8 o'clock.

Reading of awards, secretary.
Reading, Betty Nauman.
Accordian music, Dale Smith, Edward Watson.
Play, "Nora Wake Up."

Premium Lists for the Goshorn Institute are as follows:
Poultry
Calvin Watters, superintendent. Premiums of 50 cents and 25 cents for first and second prizes, respectively, will be paid. Cock, cockerel, hen and pullet will be shown in the following varieties: Plymouth Rock,

Buff Rock, Buff Orpington, Partridge, Wyandotte, White Wyandotte, White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red. Awards of \$1.50 and 25 cents will be paid on pen, any variety, a ribbon award will be made for the best dozen eggs and awards of 50 and 25 cents for the best pen of ducks, any variety.

Grain
Otis Arnold, superintendent. Prizes of 50 cents for first and 25 cents for second will be made for the best professional single, best professional 10 ears, 10 ears yellow corn and 10 ears other than yellow. Awards of 25 cents for first and 15 cents for second will be made for the best half peck of oats, half peck of wheat, half peck of rye, half peck of barley and the best sample of timothy seed and clover seed. All grains must be raised by seed exhibitor.

Fruits, Vegetables
Ernest Peters, superintendent. Awards of \$1 and 50 cents will be paid on the best display of apples, the best display of fruit and the best display of vegetables awards will be 35 cents for first best plate of apples and awards of 25 and 15 cents for the best plate of pears and grapes. For the best half peck of potatoes the awards will be 35 cents for first and 25 cents for second with prizes of 15 and 7 1/2 cents for the best cabbage, turnips and carrots. All plates will consist of five specimens and fruits and vegetables entered as displays will not be taken separately.

Junior Grain, Vegetables
Clarence Lindle, superintendent. Awards of 15 and 10 cents will be paid for the largest squash and the largest pumpkin, 25 and 15 cents for the best half peck of potatoes and 50 and 25 cents for the best 10 ears of yellow corn and the best 10 ears of other than yellow; 35 and 25 cents for the best one ear of yellow corn and 25 and 15 cents for the best 10 ears of pop corn and the best half peck of oats. The best rural school display of agricultural products will carry an award of \$1 for first, 75 cents for second and 50 cents for third.

Culinary
Mrs. Guy Flater, superintendent. Award of 35 cents for first and 25 cents for second will be paid for the best loaf of white bread, best loaf of brown bread and the best doughnuts. Awards of 50 cents for first and 25 cents for second will be paid for the best angel food cake, devil's food cake and layer cake. Sugar cookies awards are 35 cents for first and 25 cents for second; exhibits of four jars of fruits, 75 cents for first and 50 cents for second with the same awards for vegetables; best pound of butter, 45 and 25 cents; best display of four jars of pickles, 75 cents and 50 cents; best display of honey, 35 cents and 25 cents;



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Farmers Call For Help!

The farmers of Iowa are up a tree—they don't know what to do about it—they seek information—they want to know the reason why. We publish their call in hopes we have among our readers some unusually highly intelligent person that can show them the way out. If not that, possibly some of the scientists, veterinarians, doctors, medical experts, state officials, John Fletcher, Gerald Blake, Governor Turner or the master of all ceremonies, Mr. Thornburg, can give them the information they seek.

Here it is:
1—The state wants all farmers to have their cattle tested.
2—The farmers are willing if they understand the why's and whereof's of the test.
3—They understand and have been told that the law says the test must be conducted as follows:
4—After the first testing of the herd with tuberculin, if all the cattle pass with a clean bill, that ends the test, and they may be O. K. on the second test, but those cows that DO NOT REACT MUST BE RE-TESTED to see if they will react.
5—If they find another re-actor during the second testing, then the herd must be tested again in 60 days. BUT DURING ALL OF THESE RE-TESTINGS NONE OF THOSE COWS THAT REACTED SHALL BE RE-TESTED.
6—Therefore they ask, is it true that the whole scheme is one of the packers to get as many re-actors as they can for little or nothing by having the state pay part, the government pay a part and the packers get the re-actors for about 2-5 the value?
7—What makes the farmer ask this is because those cows that react MUST NOT BE RE-TESTED, they may be O. K. on the second test, but those cows that DO NOT REACT MUST BE RE-TESTED to see if they will react.
8—In other words the farmers ask WHY, WHY, WHY, shall we not retest a re-actor, if we MUST re-test a good cow? If a good cow is liable to react to the second test, then the re-actor and the sick cow in 60 days and she may pass as O. K.

best four glasses of jelly, 50 and 25 cents; best home made soap, 35 and 25 cents; best exhibit of canned meat, 75 and 50 cents.

Fancy Work
Mrs. Albert Stucker, superintendent. Awards of 50 and 25 cents will be paid for the best luncheon set, sofa pillow cover, centerpiece, buffet set or scarf, fancy pillow case, bed spread, bed spread applique, pieced quilt, fancy apron, library scarf, braided rug, crocheted rug, house apron.

Junior Girls' Work
Evelyn Askam, superintendent. Awards of 50 and 25 cents will be paid for the best pajamas, apron, cotton school dress, bloomers, best display of canned fruit and the best display of canned vegetables with awards of 35 and 25 cents for the best plate of dark cookies, the best plate of white cookies, the best dark cake and the best white cake.

School Display
Mrs. Hilbert Stucker, superintendent. Prizes of \$1.00 and 50 cents will be paid for the best rural school display and the best primary display covering grades 1, 2 and 3 and awards of 75 and 50 cents for the best collection of weeds.

Candy
Mrs. Granville Flater, superintendent. The awards of 25 and 15 cents will be paid for the best fudge, divinity, butterscotch and for the best display of candy.

"EMPIRE STATE" FOR TEST
WASHINGTON, Calif.—(INS)—The National Bureau of Standards has completed a model of the Empire State Building, New York's tallest skyscraper, for the purpose of studying wind loads, according to Director George K. Burgess. The model is constructed on a scale of 1 to 250 and is accurate 5 feet high. On this scale the average human being would be a little over a quarter of an inch high. The model has been placed in the ten foot wind tunnel of the bureau and the pressures developed by winds up to 60 miles per hour are being measured. The measurements will not be completed for several months.

CYCLISTS FROM PALESTINE
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(INS)—A caravan of motor cyclists will leave Tel-Aviv, Palestine, for the 10th Olympiad here July 30 to Aug. 14, 1932. The Olympic committee was advised. The caravan will journey across the desert of Sinai to Egypt and then through Tripoli, Algiers and the Gibraltar. They then will travel through Spain and France to Cherbourg where they will embark for Canada. From Canada the party will come to Los Angeles.

TRYING AIR-COOLED CARS
BOSTON, (INS)—Air-cooled passenger cars for summer service, are being tested on the Boston, Portland, Me., run of the Boston and Maine Railroad trains. The new method, according to railroad officials, cools the cars to a temperature 12 to 14 degrees below that outside. The cars are cooled by water, circulated through hidden radiators in the cars, after it has been cooled by ice carried in bunkers beneath the cars.

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USE OF SERUM ON PUPILS IN MOLINE URGED

Fallacies Shown in Advice Given to Vaccinate

Urging of vaccination of children of the public schools of Moline, Ill., is another of the old medical fallacies that is spreading throughout the school system of America. The subtle propaganda can best be seen by reading the past few articles on vaccination as published in our columns under the caption "Medical Fallacies."

Causes Many Deaths
It is known that many a child has died of vaccination, and doctors have been informed to sign death certificates as some cause of death, in order not to let the public know how many really die of vaccination. It is also common knowledge that children have, by the hundreds, become afflicted with blood poisoning, lockjaw, and weak hearts by this serum that doctors and school officials help to scare the parents into, and that they even solicit the aid of the Parent-Teachers' associations to help them in their vicious work of commercializing in human souls.

Superintendent's Note
"Two cases of smallpox have developed in the Garfield school district. The school rooms have been fumigated, but your child was exposed and should be vaccinated at once to prevent the spread and development of the disease."
"No quarantine of residences has yet been ordered by the city health officer, and it is hoped that such action will not be necessary, if the vaccination request is complied with."

E. P. Nutting,
Superintendent of schools.
Done To Scare Parents
This is believed to be the old gag of some doctors who cannot tell on first symptoms whether a fevered child has the smallpox or chickenpox, and to get everyone scared and DRIVE THE CHILDREN to their doctor for a bit of vaccine. A suggestion is that mothers will do well to keep their children out of school for a few days, and

to write a note to the superintendent and ask him why he uses his office to attempt to influence parents to poison the pure blood streams that God gave the children, with poisonous serum.

Every mother and Mr. Nutting are advised to read the past few articles on vaccination as published in our columns under the caption "Medical Fallacies."

Must Keep Child Healthy
What is causing heart disease in children, when a few years ago it was never heard of in people under 35 to 40 years of age, is a question mothers should be asking. Poisonous serum has been the answer in many cases. Mothers are being urged to keep the blood streams of their children healthy, as God made it, and not with serum by pus taken from a smallpox patient, rubbed into the scarred belly of a calf, then after a few days of infection on the calf's belly, is drawn off and mixed with glycerine and shot

into the kiddie's arm, or the arm of older high school girls.
The question has been asked that if the smallpox patient from whom the pus is taken at first would have syphilis, whether it would be transferred to the child. Experts say it is. Mothers, if it is being advised, should not be foolish, and not permit the papers to throw the fear of God into their weak hearts by the cry of "Smallpox," and urging them to see a doctor.

Monthly Auroran at High School Issued

The initial Muscatine high school monthly Auroran was distributed to high school students Friday afternoon. A noted difference was seen in the appearance of the book. The dimensions of the Auroran have been increased this year and several other small changes were noted.

Among some of the features included in the 38 pages are feature stories, editorials, school news, sporting news, poetry and book reviews. Alice Davidson is the editor of the Auroran this year, succeeding John Haefner, who is now attending the local junior college.

"TATTERSALL" TO GO
BERLIN, (INS)—The "Tattersall," a 60-year-old riding academy at the Brandenburg gate in Berlin is to be torn down. Here Prince Bernhard von Buelow and the wartime Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg rode almost daily and many a diplomatic ripple had its beginnings in harmless horseback flirtations between wives of foreign envoys and smart young officers of the Kaiser's old guard. It will make way for an office building attached to the new \$5,000,000 American embassy.



ADVICE TO FARMERS and OTHERS

If you are doubtful regarding the placing or investing of your funds, we call your attention to the non-assessable common stock of this paper, that sells for only \$10.00 per share.

HISTORY—On December 19, 1930 President Hoover pressed the "golden key" in the keyroom of the White House that sent the current traveling over hundreds of miles of wire to the Midwest Free Press, which started the large press operating for the first edition. This paper is published by the Progressive Publishing Company, incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa for \$150,000. It was started in order to give the public, especially farmer and laborer a newspaper that would be truthful to public causes, honest, sincere, courageous and fearless. Heretofore most public questions have been treated in the press as a one-sided matter in many instances.

PROGRESS—Since starting on December 19, 1930, just a little over nine months ago, we have become Iowa's fastest growing newspaper in circulation as far as we can ascertain. In that short time, our circulation has grown to OVER 10,200 while the other daily paper in Muscatine, which has served the community for 90 years, had 7000 odd subscribers. This shows over 2000 more subscribers than any other daily or weekly in this county or city. We have our own beautiful three story building as shown, on a central located site with a valuable placed by real estate men at over \$65,000. Plant is fully equipped with six linotypes, large press, complete stereotyping and composing rooms with excellent office equipment and facilities. Building is of steel, concrete, brick and tile of unique design, standing as one of the most beautiful buildings in Muscatine, and one of the best constructed. Our press has a capacity of printing a 32 page paper.

POSSIBILITIES—The value of a newspaper is not only in the buildings and equipment. The circulation has a great value. Figure the circulation of this paper alone is over \$51,000. Building average \$65,000 with machinery and equipment average \$30,000 totaling \$146,000. Under \$100,000 worth of stock was sold. All stock is non-assessable common stock at \$10.00 per share. Norman Baker is the largest individual stock holder, and over 1000 men and women of the middle west hold stock. Each share of stock shares equally in the profits as they accrue, together with sharing in all assets of buildings, equipment, etc. You are invited to join our family of share holders. Fill out the coupon below, state number of shares desired, whose name they are to be made to, enclose \$10.00 for each share and they will be mailed to you at once.

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PITTSBURGH GRIDS BEAT IOWA ELEVEN, 20-0

PHILADELPHIA IS STILL CONFIDENT IN WORLD SERIES

Cheering Fans Greet Mackison Return To Their Home

By LES CONKLIN
INS Sports Writer

PHILADELPHIA—Still confident of victory, Connie Mack and his Athletics arrived home from St. Louis Saturday afternoon for a week-end of rest before resuming their world series battle with the St. Louis Cardinals at Shibe park on Monday. The two teams are now even, the Athletics having won the first game, 9-2, and lost the second, 2-0.

A crowd of cheering fans greeted the A's when the baseball special pulled in.

Al Simmons, the big gunner of the A's, and his manager, Connie Mack, who lost a 3 to 0 decision to Lefty Hallahan Friday, were singled out for special attention.

"Tough Luck George," was the cry that greeted Mack when he stepped out of the clubhouse Monday.

"You'd better hit me Monday," another fan yelled at Simmons. "Crowd Cheers Mack."

But the man who came in for the home share of the applause was Connie Mack. The venerable pilot of the A's smilingly tipped his hat to the cheering throngs.

Connie declined to predict that his charges would win the series, but he did predict that his team would win the first game of the series.

"It's a tough series, but we hope for the best," he said.

"We're satisfied to have gotten an even break in St. Louis."

Mack and Harry Mackey, Philadelphia's mayor, were photographed together as they stepped off the train.

That President Hoover will witness Monday's game is taken as a lucky omen here. The president has been the "Mackison" player several times, including two world series games, and on each occasion they won.

Teams Practice Today

The world's champions will hold a two hour workout at Shibe park today, starting at 11 a. m.

The Cards will take over the diamond for practice early in the afternoon immediately following their arrival from St. Louis.

With the series tied at one victory apiece, Mack was expected to shoot Lefty Grove right back at the Cardinals when they came to town on Monday.

The ransling mountaineer will have had three days of rest. More than enough, since scoring a 6 to 2 victory over the Cards in the first game on Thursday.

Belief here was that Lord Burleigh Grimes, veteran spitball hurler, would be on the mound for St. Louis despite reports that he is in the heat of condition. Manager Gabby Street has no other star twister ready for duty unless he elected to take another chance on young Paul Derringer, who faltered in his first world series effort on Thursday.

DRAKE DEFEATS SIMPSON, 26-0

Bulldog Eleven Rests Over Saturday After Taking Victory

DES MOINES, Ia. — (INS) — Bruised and weary after their opening game at the season, the Drake University football team took little rest Saturday when they coach, Coach E. J. Walberg, led the team to a touchdown in the first quarter, and Lindstrom, a back, showed particularly well in the backfield.

A Simpson player, however, provided the real thrill of the game. Richards, last year all-state fullback, playing at quarterback drove his team like a demon and for all but the last few minutes of the game played his heart out in an effort to cross the Drake goal line.

When he left the game the Simpson star was given one of the greatest ovations ever offered to a visiting player by the 10,000 fans who watched the battle.

Morning Sun Grid Machine Wins From Columbus Junction

MORNING SUN, Ia. — (Special) — Marking the first time since 1925, the Morning Sun high school football team defeated the Columbus Junction team here, 6 to 0. It was the first conference game of the season for the locals. The touchdown came in the second quarter.

Bayfield Will Play Two Contests Today

BAYFIELD, Ia. — (Special) — The Bayfield Bears kiltball team will engage in two more contests on the local diamond this afternoon. In the first game the Bears will meet the New Era Wildcats and in the second will battle the Buttrville team from Muscatine.

Miss Orcutt Winner In Canadian Ladies Open Golf Tourney

TORONTO, Can. — (INS) — Miss Maureen Orcutt, of White Beaches, N. J., successfully defended her title here Saturday by defeating Miss Marjorie Kirkham, of Montreal, 8 and 4 in the 36-hole final for the Canadian ladies open golf championship.

Miss Orcutt and her opponent started all square on the second eighteen of the 36-hole match but from then on Miss Orcutt, with greater experience in open competition, fairly burned up the links.

At the conclusion of the game she was three strokes under the ladies par for the difficult Rosedale golf club course.

Her victory was the seventh successive American win.

HALLAHAN AND MARTIN STARS IN CARDS' WIN

Strategy Employed by Gabby Street Also Helps to Win

By MICKEY COCHRANE
Catcher Philadelphia Athletics (Copyright, 1931 INS)

ABOARD A'S SPECIAL EN ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA—Well, we had the pitching Friday in the second game of the world series with the St. Louis Cardinals that we didn't receive on Thursday in the opener, yet we lost the decision 2-0. Where an off-off-Grove won, and a right-hander lost.

The reasons are only two. The first is Lefty Hallahan, the wild horse of the Osk. With the great playing of Hallahan and Martin, combine some well-planned strategy by Gabby Street and the connection is a victory drink.

Hallahan pitched a great ball game, his fast ball as perfect as Paul Derringer's sharp breaking ball was on Thursday. Bill threw his rifle shot every time he was in trouble and the speed ball burned past the plate to carry him out of danger.

Seek Martin's Weakness. Pepper Martin's weakness was his own. He was the pitcher this year when Charley Gilbert was last October in the championship series with our club. Folks, we've tried to fool him, but he's a real pitcher. He's got everything in the book, we've given him his fast ones inside, outside, high and low ones and even slipped one down the middle. Curves we've given him over every corner of the plate. To date he doesn't have a weakness. Five hits in two games makes him the outstanding batter of the series. But, we'll get him yet. Every batter has a weakness. It's up to us to find Martin's. And find it quickly.

The Cardinals deserved to win. They played head-up ball, had splendid pitching, some well executed plays and they forced the breaks of the game. After all, it's the club that can force the breaks that usually wins out.

Simmons Stars Again

Simmons once more provided the fielding thrill of the afternoon. He made a one-handed leaping backhand catch of Pritch's drive late in the game. Watkins also made a fine play in the sixth inning when he caught a fly ball which was hit by the Cardinals' weak link, Hal.

Monday we expect to see Burleigh Grimes. Connie may call on Grove or Walberg or Hoyt.

BEARSHUMBLED BY ST. MARY'S

California U. Bows Before Galloping Gales, 14 to 0

CALIFORNIA MEMORIAL STADIUM, Calif. — (INS) — The galloping Gales of St. Mary's College staved another air raid here Saturday and bombed the University of California Bears for a 14 to 0 victory.

The first touchdown was scored by Fletcher, Gael quarterback, who sneaked through center for a yard after Sheelin had placed the ball in the shadow of the California goal posts, by catching a 38-yard pass from Toscani, his backfield partner.

The second score followed a 18-yard pass over the goal line from Baird, Gael back, to O. Cantrius, end, after the ball had been placed in scoring position by two long passes. Baird to Toscani and Toscani to Baird.

Princeton Tigers Win From Amherst

PALMER STADIUM, PRINCETON, N. J. — (INS) — The Princeton Tigers was given a tasty morsel to swallow Saturday afternoon when Amherst walked into the Palmer Stadium to take a 27 to 0 defeat. It was Princeton's first game under its new coach, Al Wittmer.

Millard Draudt, Princeton sophomore, stole the show when he made three touchdowns, one of them after a beautiful fifty yard run.

IRISH CHALK UP WIN NUMBER 20 TO START SEASON

Notre Dame Gridsters Bury Indiana Under 25 to 0 Score

By JIMMY COBOORAN
INS Sports Writer

MEMORIAL STADIUM, Bloomington, Ind. — Chalk up win no. 20 for Notre Dame. An assortment of first, second, third and fourth stringers welcomed a rather mazy Hoosier outlay here Saturday afternoon under a boiling sun, 25 to 0. About 20,000 huge sat around the place in their shirt sleeves as you know what the players had to suffer.

When Hank Anderson accepted Rocke's burden of "carrying on" for Notre Dame he found a string of nineteen wins. Saturday's achievement was his first while handling the big job alone.

Two Chicago boys figured prominently in the scoring. In the third period Kitty Corbin of St. Philip's high speared a stray pass and skipped 30 yards for a touchdown.

Later in the fourth quarter "Kinny" Corbin, of St. Rita, high out through and sidestepped his way 34 yards for the markers.

First Score Spectacular

One of the spectacular touches on the day was contributed early in the second quarter for Notre Dame's first touchdown. Blackfield was the author of it with a seventy-yard gallop for a touchdown. The score remained this way until Gorman got in the way of that pass.

Meanwhile the crowd was yelling for Markey Schwartz to do something. And he answered the curious. He ran around end 18 yards for the third touchdown.

Indiana showed a team of promise in the first quarter. Blackfield was the author of it with a seventy-yard gallop for a touchdown. The score remained this way until Gorman got in the way of that pass.

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PEPPER MARTIN SEAMSTRESS AT SEWING PARTY

Hallahan Fills Bases Only to Dispossess Mack Runners

By JOHN F. MEDBURY
(Copyright, 1931, by INS)

ST. LOUIS—The Cardinals certainly sewed up the second game of the series and it was no plain sewing either. There was lots of fancy stitching with "Pepper" Martin acting a chief seamstress. Hallahan and Bottomley were also members of this sewing circle and helped Mr. Martin with his needle work.

While Hallahan pitched a great game, he managed to keep the bases filled most of the time. He probably thought that if he left them vacant it might effect the insurance.

In the fifth inning he let William Miller and Fox get comfortably settled on first, second and third and then dispossessed them. A double play had robbed them of their parking privileges. Fox was just about to move into home when the umpire met him in the front yard and told him that the lease had expired.

Fox Undesirable Tenant

Fox tried for home again in the ninth inning and found out that he was still an undesirable tenant. He was kicked out of the 20-yard line and didn't want Jimmy around the house.

The score was now two to nothing and St. Louis was sitting pretty, but when their catcher dropped that last ball, it turned out to be a fumble seat.

We don't like to accuse the catcher of being dumb for picking the ball up and throwing it to third, but if he has any dandruff in his hair it is certainly living on the flat of the land.

It was St. Louis' only error of the day and it was what you might call a Cardinal sin.

Bottomley Excused

Bottomley took the team out of a tough spot when he grabbed Bishop's long foul and drove head first with it into the right field boxes. This was a very daring play, but the management excused him when he promised to replace the paint which his skull had knocked off of the woodwork.

Martin drove a hard foul over first base that almost hit the umpire. If it had hit him it would have knocked him unconscious. If there is any way of telling when an umpire is unconscious.

The ball just missed the ump's head and he was not hurt. He was not hit by the ball, but he was hit by the umpire's head. He was hit by the umpire's head, but he was not hit by the ball.

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PURPLE TRIUMPHS OVER NEBRASKA'S GRID TEAM, 19-7

Northwestern Fights to Win Gridiron Battle

DYCHER STADIUM, Evanston, Ill. — (INS) — Nine minutes of real football at the start of the game proved enough to give Northwestern a 19 to 7 victory over Nebraska here Saturday afternoon in a ragged exhibition which marked the opening of the 1931 season for the Wild Cats.

In the first nine minutes Northwestern registered three touchdowns and appeared to be the greatest team which had ever worn the Wild Cat colors. Then came the let-down and for the rest of the quarter and the remaining three periods, the Hawkeye aggregation had all it could do to stay on even terms with the battling Corn Huskers.

Some glaring fumbles and no less than three intercepted forward passes were among the worst faults shown by the Wild Cats, who made up in a measure for their misdeeds with some splendid defensive work in the line. Northwestern covered a 19 to 7 victory over Nebraska here Saturday afternoon in a ragged exhibition which marked the opening of the 1931 season for the Wild Cats.

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In the first nine minutes Northwestern registered three touchdowns and appeared to be the greatest team

PEPPER CITY SERIES BY BEATING CUBS, 4-3

Little Muskies Lose To Ottumwa Again

Hanson Shines Again
With 84-Yard Run
For Touchdown

It was a disappointed crowd of approximately 2,500 Little Musky fans that left Jefferson field Friday night after witnessing the Little Musky football machine go down to defeat at the hands of the strong Ottumwa Bulldogs, 13 to 6, in its second Little Musky start of the season. The game was the first between the two schools in the past several years.

With the pigskin in their possession toward the close of the final quarter, the Little Muskies started a determined drive from their own 25-yard line only to have it end on their opponents 14-yard marker. The final play of the sensational drive was a breathtaking pass over the goal line aimed at Earl Lutz, wingman, from the left hand of Ed Dillon, freshman star.

The pass was perfect with Lutz having the ball in his hands just as he stepped across the goal line but he dropped it and with it fell the Little Muskies' chances of a possible tie with the Bulldogs. During the drive, four first downs were chalked up with Ed Dillon, Bob Weber, Leo Nugent and John Barco figuring in the yardage gained.

First Downs Tied
Looking from the standpoint of first downs made, the Little Muskies were on a par with their conference foes, each team marking up ten. The Bulldogs displayed a deceptive passing attack which netted them much of their yardage while most local gains were made on straight football, line plunging and off-tackle power drives. The Bulldogs opened the scoring late in the first quarter after a drive of 40 yards. The Bulldog break came when Weber's punt from his own 30-yard line was partially blocked by an Ottumwa line-man and Springer, the clever Ottumwa quarterback recovered. Kennedy and Springer carried the burden of the attack with Kennedy crashing over for the touchdown from the one-yard line. Kennedy placed-kicked the extra point.

Shortly after the second kickoff Moon intercepted one of Nugent's passes and ran 18 yards to the Musky 37-yard line. From here they started another drive and it looked as if they would score another touchdown. However, with a pass on the 17-yard line the Bulldogs quarterback called for a lateral pass. Springer got the ball and started running toward the left as if on an end run but after stepping off about 5 yards attempted to toss the ball to Moon but the ever alert, Bob Hanson, who gained fame in the M. Pleasant game by intercepting a pass and running for a touchdown stepped between the two Ottumwa boys, snagged the ball and was in the clear.

Hanson Scores Touchdown
He was 15 yards ahead of any man on the field before any play ever got next to him happened. However, it didn't take Springer long to see what happened and he was hot after Bob. Hanson went straight down the middle until he reached the 10-yard line and then darted for the sidelines in an attempt to keep Springer from catching up with him. Bob, after running about 20 yards, close to the sidelines, shot for the middle again and when on the 10-yard line, Springer leaped for him but missed and a second later Hanson had placed the ball on the ground back of the goal line for his second touchdown of the year. Heerd's drop kick for the extra point sailed straight for the upright but was about two feet low.

Toward the middle of the third quarter, Ottumwa made its second and last touchdown. It was Springer and Kennedy again that led the drive to this touchdown but it was Coleman, sub for Moon, who crashed over for the marker. Kennedy's place-kick for the extra point went wide.

Dillon Stars Again
The game was interesting and exciting and was a tough one for the locals to lose. The Muskies fought hard all the way and showed much improvement over their play in last week's encounter with Mt. Pleasant. Ed Dillon, 14-year old freshman youth, who was inserted into the fray in the fourth quarter, showed lots of fight and zip. He continually reeled off long gains through tackle and his passes were accurate.

IRISH SMOTHER INDIANA ELEVEN BY 25-0 SCORE

Notre Dame Gridsters
Bury Hoosiers in
Hard Battle

PLAY BY PLAY
First Quarter
Capt. Ray Uley won the toss for the Muskies and chose to kick off. He kicked off from his own 40-yard line to Peppers on the Ottumwa 30-yard line who returned it 9 yards. Moon punted to Springer for a first down on the Musky 40-yard line. Ottumwa was penalized five yards for off-side and after Springer kicked up by two yards at left tackle the Bulldogs were set back 15 more yards for holding. Kennedy reeled off 7 yards through left guard and then Ottumwa was offside again, placing the ball on the Bulldog 27-yard line. Moon passed incomplete to Springer, and then Springer went out on a fake punt for 40 yards and a first down. Heard made five yards on a reverse to the right and then tried the oblique kick for 13 yards. Suggs cut off right guard for 2 yards and Weber plunged through center for a 3-yard gain. Ottumwa 41-yard line. Nugent went out on a reverse and then Muskatine was penalized 10 yards for clipping, taking the ball back to the 33-yard line. Nugent went off left tackle for 4 yards and Weber dropped back to punt but the ball was partially blocked and Springer recovered. Kennedy made eight yards off left guard and then Lutz was penalized for the same line. He went off his right guard for 8 yards and a first down on the Muskatine 40-yard line. Springer went out on a fake punt for 40 yards and carried the ball to the 8-yard line for another first down. Ottumwa was penalized three yards in two plays and then Muskatine was penalized for offside, taking the ball to the 17-yard line. Springer went over center for a touchdown on the first play. Score: Ottumwa 7, Muskatine 0.

Kennedy kicked off to Heerd who returned it 15 yards to the 45-yard line. Springer was penalized 10 yards for holding, giving Muskatine another first down. Springer went over center and then he lost eight yards on a wide left end run. Moon intercepted Nugent's pass on the 45-yard line and returned it to the Musky 37-yard line. Minder failed to gain at left guard as the first quarter ended. Score: Ottumwa 7, Muskies 0.

Second Quarter
Springer cut off left tackle for five yards. Minder went out on a fake punt for 40 yards on the Muskatine 17-yard line. Springer made 2 yards at center but on the next play an Ottumwa line-man blocked Springer's pass and he was grounded and he had an open field for a touchdown. It was an 84-yard run. Heard's drop kick was blocked by Springer and Ottumwa 7, Muskatine 7. Springer went out on a fake punt for 40 yards and he returned it four yards. Kennedy and Springer pounced the center and Springer went in at halfback in the next play and then Hanson intercepted Moon's pass on his own 37-yard line. Minder went off left tackle for 3 yards and then Gusseren went in at right tackle. Coleman made four yards at right tackle. Coleman was penalized 10 yards for clipping. Ottumwa 13, Muskatine 7. Springer went out on a fake punt for 40 yards and he returned it 15 yards to Springer for a first down. Kennedy made two yards at left tackle. Minder went out on a fake punt for 40 yards and he returned it 15 yards to Springer for a first down. Gusseren went in at halfback in the next play and then Hanson intercepted Moon's pass on his own 37-yard line. Minder went off left tackle for 3 yards and then Gusseren went in at right tackle. Coleman made four yards at right tackle. Coleman was penalized 10 yards for clipping. Ottumwa 13, Muskatine 7.

Third Quarter
Kennedy kicked off to Gusseren who returned it 13 yards to the 37-yard line. Minder went out on a fake punt for 40 yards and he returned it 15 yards to Springer for a first down. Gusseren went in at halfback in the next play and then Hanson intercepted Moon's pass on his own 37-yard line. Minder went off left tackle for 3 yards and then Gusseren went in at right tackle. Coleman made four yards at right tackle. Coleman was penalized 10 yards for clipping. Ottumwa 13, Muskatine 7.

Fourth Quarter
Kammars replaced Minder in the Musky backfield. Heard went over center for a first down. Minder lost a yard trying right guard. Minder passed incomplete. Muskatine was offside on fourth down after completing a pass and it was Ottumwa's ball on the 37-yard line. Springer went off right tackle for five yards and lost four at his right side when Uley broke through to spill him on his 30-yard line and returned it 8 yards. Gusseren lost five yards on a reverse and Heerd took his place in the backfield. Weber made two yards at right tackle. Minder made two yards at right tackle and then was replaced in the backfield by Uley. Minder made two yards at right tackle and then was replaced in the backfield by Uley. Minder made two yards at right tackle and then was replaced in the backfield by Uley.

Joe Stecher Takes 2 Out of 3 Falls
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (INS)—Joe Stecher, 14-year old heavyweight, former world's wrestling champion and father of the famous scissor's hold, defeated Allan Eustace of New York, two out of three falls in the feature event at the Armory here Friday night.

VARIATION
The usual foundation for a football coaching career is playing stardom. Babe Hollingsberry of Washington State, however, doesn't have an alma mater. Neither Bob Zupke of Illinois or Paul Schiller of Oregon State, long in service and successful in results, was a star in college days.

Cloed for Moon, Hurd for O'Dell
Officials: Referee, Temple, Knox, Umpire, Hunt, Iowa, Head-lineman, Lynch, Illinois.

Grove and Grimes May Pitch in Third Battle

Cards Rejuvenated,
Fighting Club for
Rest of Series

ST. LOUIS—Peppered by "Pepper" Martin and the fact they have tied the world series in a knot, the St. Louis Cardinals—A rejuvenated, fighting ball club—entrained at noon Saturday for Philadelphia where, on Monday they will resume hostilities with Connie Mack's Athletics in the third game of the annual baseball classic.

Three games will be played in Philadelphia and if the issue is not decided, the teams will return to St. Louis. Indications are that "Lefty" Grove will be selected to pitch the opening game in Philadelphia for the A's while Manager Gabby Street's choice for mound duty probably will be Burleigh Grimes.

Betting odds on the series have tightened up to close to even money. St. Louis gamblers are still demanding slight odds because the next three games are to be played in enemy territory but at the same time they are taking plenty of wagers at even money.

The morale of the Cardinals has risen to a high point as a result of their thrilling victory in the second game of the series. They are now a chirping, confident flock of Red Birds, eager to "go" their confidence has been accentuated by the prospect that "Sparky" Adams, their regular third baseman who has been out of the series as a result of a sprained ankle probably will be able to start in Monday's game.

TEXAS HUMBLER SANTA CLARA MISSOURI, 31-0
AUSTIN, Tex. (INS)—The first, second and third University of Texas teams ran roughshod over the University of Missouri Saturday taking their intersectional game, 31 to 0.

OHIO DEFEATS CINCINNATI U. INTO FINALS
COLUMBUS, Ohio (INS)—Ohio State battered and bruised a much weaker Cincinnati university football team here Saturday winning handily by a 67 to 6 score.

West Liberty Wins Game From Wapello
WEST LIBERTY, Ia. (Special)—Staging a smart offensive attack, the West Liberty high school football team easily defeated the Wapello eleven here Friday afternoon, 25 to 0. Lewis, Keith, Hogan and Dittmers each scored a touchdown for the locals.

Special Sunday Dinner The LINCOLN Cafe
CHAS. RIEPE, Prop.
"Open Day and Night"
324 E. SECOND ST. MUSCATINE, IA.

PURPLE DRUBS NEBRASKA GRID TEAM BY 19 TO 7

Northwestern Fights to
Win Gridiron
Battle

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Fonseca's Homer Puts Game on Ice for Hose

SILLY BUT SO
Desperate Rally by
Cubs Falls Short
In Last Innings

CHICAGO—(INS)—The White Sox evened the city series with the Cubs Saturday afternoon winning their second game by a score of 4 to 3. The Cubs won Friday's game, 2 to 1.

Fonseca's homer with two on in the fifth inning put the game on ice for the Pale Hose although the Cubs in a desperate try made two runs in the eighth and another in the ninth inning.

Thomas started for the Sox but was displaced on the mound by Fraser in the eighth. Pat Malone, the starting pitcher for the Cubs, left the game for a pinch hitter in the seventh and May finished for the Braves.

The ninth inning rally of the Cubs started after Grimm had filed out. Harvick singled and Teachout ran for him. Hensley batting for May was thrown out but English doubled scoring Teachout. Fraser steadied them and Herman was called out on strikes. Scores by innings: Cubs ----- 000 000 021—3 7 0 White Sox --- 100 030 00X—4 12 2 Batteries: Malone, May and Hartnett; Thomas, Fraiser and Grube.

PRESIDENTS WIN OVER CARNEGIE
10 to 7 Victory Is Won By Washington and Jefferson
PITTSBURGH—(INS)—Washington and Jefferson college turned the tables on Carnegie Tech, its traditional foe, here Saturday afternoon and won with a 10 to 7 score, a field goal by Stewart, fullback giving the Presidents the necessary margin.

Washington and Jefferson took the lead in the second period when Rigney intercepted a forward pass from Armstrong and paced off 58 yards for touchdown.

The Tech touchdown came in the third quarter when the Tartans marched down the field to within 2 yards of the goal line. Kaveli smashed through the Presidents for huge gains. Armstrong, on a double pass, swept left and for the touchdown.

At the time he was promoted to the Giants, Jim Mooney of Bridgeport was the leading southpaw pitcher of the Eastern league.

QUAKER ELEVEN WINS, 32 TO 7
FRANKLIN FIELD, PHILADELPHIA—(INS)—The first appearance of the University of Pennsylvania football team since the inauguration of the "Gates Plan" has been with the local team the past several years, is well pleased with the showing his candidates are making and announced that he will have a formidable lineup to present against the Burlington team.

Local officials announced that the game Thursday night would be a trial game. Should a large crowd turn out to witness the contest, more games will be booked here but if only a few fans put in an appearance as has been the case the past several seasons, all other games will be played out of town.

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The Big Muskies

THREE SUFFER CUTS IN WRECK

Harold Phillips Is in Hospital, Result Of Collision

Three persons were painfully out and bruised, one seriously, in a collision at 7:30 Saturday night between an Essex coupe driven by Harold Phillips, 2616 Mulberry avenue, and a Ford coach driven by Mrs. Cash Pace, Rural Route No. 1, West Liberty. The cars came together on Mulberry avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets.

Miss Florence Pace, who was in the front seat with her mother, received numerous cuts about the head and body, some of which are expected to result in permanent disfigurement. Harold Phillips is in the Hershey hospital, but is not believed to be seriously hurt. Mrs. Pace suffered cuts on the arms, face and legs. Two younger Pace children were riding in the rear seat of the Pace car, but were not hurt. Earl Phillips and Donald Brown, who were passengers in the Phillips car, were badly shaken up. Mrs. Pace was driven north on Mulberry avenue when the accident occurred, and Phillips was going south on the avenue. The cars came together in the center of the block with terrific force. The cars were so badly telescoped that a wrecking crew had difficulty in getting them apart.

Phillips was rushed to a local hospital while Mrs. Pace and her daughter were taken to a doctor's office where they received attention. Miss Pace was bandaged from her head to her feet, but was able to return to her home. She suffered no broken bones.

Funeral Services Held for F. White

The funeral of Fay Ellsworth White, who died Wednesday at the home of his father, Emmett White in Fruitland township, was conducted Saturday at 10 a. m. at the Fairbanks Home for Funerals by J. W. Zeller of the Christian Science church. Burial was made at Iowa City.

Rites for J. Ross, Montpelier, to Be Conducted Monday

Funeral services for Julius Le Roy Ross, 23, former resident of Montpelier, who died at the state hospital at Mt. Pleasant Saturday, will be held Monday at 2 p. m. at the Fairbanks funeral home. The Rev. Ira B. Hawley, pastor of the United Brethren church, will officiate. Burial will be in Greenwood cemetery. The body will remain at the funeral home until time for the services.

Mrs. Ross was born March 12, 1906 at Montpelier, the son of William and Daisy Phillips Ross. He was a button cutter by trade and for a time was employed on farms in this vicinity.

Bloomington Farm Division Elects Its New Officers

The first of a series of township Farm Bureau elections was held Friday night at the Grange hall, with the election of Fred Satterthwaite as president. Mrs. E. Oostendorp was elected as secretary of the organization. Carl Rylander, county farm agent, gave his report for 1931. The music program was explained by Mrs. Bert Nelson. Several selections were given by the co-operators' ladies' chorus. Contests were held in which Mrs. Nelson won first, and Miss Satterthwaite won second in the nail driving contest, and Charles TeStrake was first and Tom Satterthwaite was second in the potato peeling contest. Children's games were also played and refreshments were served.

Showers to Occur Here Today, State Prediction Says

The late weather report Saturday night predicted showers for the extreme eastern portion of the state, with partly cloudy to cloudy weather in the central and west portions. Generally fair weather is forecast for the extreme western portion.

Today, the forecast says, will be cooler, with Monday generally fair.

JURIST TERMS ARE ASSIGNED

1932-1933 Terms Are Filed With Clerk Of Court Here

E. C. Erwin, clerk of the district court, received notice Saturday of assignment of judges for this district, to serve in 1932 and 1933. The open dates of court terms for each year are also announced.

The court terms are assigned as follows: Muscatine county, 1932: Judge D. V. Jackson, Jan. 5; Judge A. P. Barker, March 29; Judge C. L. Ely, Sept. 6; Judge W. R. Maines, Nov. 1. The assignments for 1933 are: Judge Jackson, Jan. 5; Judge Barker, March 29; Judge Jackson, June 6; Judge Ely, Sept. 6; Judge W. R. Maines, Nov. 1.

Clinton county, 1932: Judge Barker, January; Judge Jackson, March; Judge Barker, June; Judge Maines, September; Judge Ely, November. The assignments for 1933 are the same excepting Judge Scott will preside at the September term.

Scott county, 1932: Judges Scott and Maines, January; Judges Ely and Maines, March; Judges Maines and Scott, June; Judges Barker and Scott, September; Judges Scott and Jackson, November. The assignments for 1933 are: Judges Maines and Scott, January; Judges Ely and Maines, March; Judges Barker and Scott, June; Judges Scott and Maines, September; Judges Jackson and Maines, November.

Finning an unemployed man for keeping a dog without a license, Judge P. S. Bell in Belfast, Ireland, summons Court ordered the defendant to take out a license and stipulated that people receiving city aid "have no right to be paying dog licenses out of public funds."

The Medical Trust Exposed

By NORMAN BAKER
This is the 55th installment of a serial article from TNT Magazine which will appear daily in the Midwest Free Press

Real Objective
But the blocking of the Maternity bill, important though it is to the medical trust and all other trusts, is really a cloak concealing the real purpose of the fight. The real purpose of the fight is to slip over a permanent national subsidy to help in building up the county health unit system and fasten it on the country.

In addition to the proposal in the Cooper bill to put a five year limit on the Maternity act, it sets up an elaborate system of health units under the Public Health Service with appropriations ranging from \$750,000 this year to \$3,000,000 in 1936 and annually thereafter.

In other words, the medical octopus and other big business interests have plotted to let the Maternity bill slip through with a provision that will automatically kill it in five years, in order to get through a law creating a government-subsidized county unit system which will be permanent.

Sample of Hypocrisy

The medical trust and its associated big business interests first make the hypocritical plea that the Maternity and Infancy bill violates the principles of states' rights and American government because it would disburse money in states in competition with private business, but they forget all about these principles in creating a much larger subsidy to be administered in states to build up a county health unit system. They oppose the spending of \$1,000,000 a year of federal money to help needy mothers and infants at childbirth, and turn right around and propose the expenditure of \$3,000,000 to build up county health units.

Why this difference?

Because the Maternity and Infancy bill would use government money to divert dollars away from private doctors while the use of government money to build up a county health unit system would give the private doctors a monopoly on all treatment of needy persons and divert the money to the pockets of the doctors. In other words, it is all right for the government to use its money to swell the profits of private physicians and trust magnates, but it is all wrong for the government to use its money to help poor and needy citizens.

For the Almighty Dollar

The backers of this medical trust move in Congress state that the health units that will be built up as a result of the expenditure of several million dollars a year by the federal government will take care of all needy mothers and infants at childbirth. Their bill sets no time limit on these subsidized county health units, which in addition will receive state and county support. They are to be the future permanent institutions of the country for taking care of the county indigent ill, but these units will be neither free nor publicly-owned; they will be owned by the medical trust; the medical trust doctors controlling them will charge all the traffic will bear, and in all cases where patients can't pay the taxpayers will pay.

Withdrawals From Muscatine's Banks Apparently Ended

The feeling of excitement which gripped bank depositors in this vicinity last week, causing them to make withdrawals of cash from the local banks, seemed to have subsided Saturday. Large groups of patrons flocked to the banks Thursday and Friday but Saturday only a few were present to withdraw their funds.

Muscatine banks had issued no formal statement Saturday night and no indication as to the amount of money withdrawn was available.

Euchre Tourney of Encampment Ended

Play in a euchre tournament was finished Friday night at a meeting of the Euchre Encampment, I.O.O.F. Harry Wall had high score. Mr. Wall and John Rapp were captains of the teams entered in the tournament. The losers will serve a banquet to the winners at the next meeting, Oct. 16. At the meeting Friday plans were also made for attending the state grand lodge of the I.O.O.F. at Clinton on Oct. 19 to 23. A number of encampment members will attend.

Foreign War Vets Will Elect Oct. 13

The election of officers of John Harold Kemble post will take place at the next regular meeting of the post, Oct. 13. Plenty of candidates are in the field for the various offices and the election bids fair to be very interesting because of that fact.

UNEMPLOYMENT BODY TO MEET

Civic Organization to Further Plans Here Monday

The unemployment situation in Muscatine during the coming winter and the administration of relief will be given consideration when another meeting of the civic committee, recently appointed, is held Monday at 1:30 p. m. at the Hotel Muscatine. Opal Zimmerman Fore, county social worker, announced the aims of the meeting on Saturday as follows:

"The function of the committee is to study the extent and problems of unemployment, inevitable to arise in the city during the coming winter, promote suitable employment, such as public works, street work, park development and the clearing up of wood lots and cutting of fuel. The reconditioning of donated clothing would also give employment to women."

Would Uphold Morals
The committee seeks to uphold the morale and courage of the group by administering employment and relief wisely to the unemployed, who, through no fault of their own are forced to accept this service.

A committee of 23, to cope with the situation for the winter was approved at a meeting held on Sept. 17 of representatives from the city, county, welfare association and various other civic groups.

Personnel Announced
The following personnel has been announced: three members to be chosen by Mayor H. G. Thompson, three to be named by the board of supervisors; three to represent the Muscatine Welfare Association; three to represent service clubs; three from the Chamber of Commerce; and six at large, three of whom are to be women.

istration at Northwestern University.

The Good Will club of Toolesboro was entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harvey Kimble in Morning Sun.

The Royal Neighbors will meet Tuesday afternoon Oct. 6th, with Mrs. Warren Stroup.

The Ladies Aid society of the Church of God, Cairo, has elected the following officers: President, Nina Marshall; vice president, Mina Creelman; secretary-treasurer, Vivian Woodruff; ass't. Letha Hall; serving committee: Loren Martin and Letha Hall; flower committee, Anna Marshall and Galley Toms; missionary secretary-treasurer, Ada Partington; corresponding, Letha Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Archibald of Chicago, left Tuesday after a visit in the Bert Creswell, W. C. and H. R. Archibald homes. They were en route on an auto trip through the western states with California their destination.

Miss Marie Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Creswell of Wapello, has been chosen a member of the Philharmonic choir of Parsons college, Fairfield. The choir is the principal musical organization of the campus, having a membership of more than fifty. It gives a number of important concerts each year.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Minor arrived home from Rochester, Minn., Tuesday. Mrs. Minor underwent a successful surgical operation a few weeks ago. They stopped enroute at Huston, Minn., with their niece, Mrs. Hemstead, and also stopped at Cedar Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chatterton and son, Walter Dale, were Burlington visitors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wiederrecht, who were married recently, are now at home to friends in their new bungalow on the Wiederrecht farm.

The juniors of the Wapello high school will select their play and hold tryouts the last of next week.

The junior high has started to work on an operetta, "Polished Pebbles," although the date has not yet been set.

The senior class of the Wapello high school attended court one day last week. They arrived before court opened and beat the bell toll call the court to order.

Miss Lela Eversmeyer held her follow-up meeting Tuesday afternoon, with twelve ladies of her vicinity in attendance. The afternoon was spent studying the making of undergarments in accordance with the years project, and included the cutting of the pattern, studying alterations and finishing of seams and edges.

A contest being carried on in behalf of the County Wide Dental campaign is being waged between the fifth and sixth grades. The boys are divided into two groups the Lions and the Tigers, each side consisting of half of the fifth and half of the sixth grade, each side trying to see which can return the most dental cards signed by the dentist. The Lions who have returned their cards are: Paul Arms, Allen Winder, Stanley McKeown, Lucille Halney, Martha Robb, Charles Thompson, Joe Barnes, Ivan Willson, Mary Calderone, Jimmy Cover, Ivan Glen Mills, Ruth Arms, Garland Marion, Elizabeth Hawkins, Wilma French. Those Tigers who have returned their cards are: Merit Archibald, Mary Jarvis, Geo. Lesnet, Kenneth Johann, Nellie Willson, Bethene Maley, Wilma Bond, Helen Smith, Mirian Heins.

Four Blocks Apart

By Arthur Somers Roche
(Continued from Page Five)

forty years, young fellow," he said. "And I always ask what it is before I say 'yes.' Going to break a lifelong rule. The answer is 'yes' before I know what you want. I saw Sam Turner this afternoon. Said you was going to do an act. Bleeker gave him the contract he'd had for you. You'll get your twenty back, Jimmy."

The Girl
"Forget it, Ted," said Jimmy. "Sam's O. K. Don't know why he mentioned it."

"Ain't enough people mentioning the decent things; never forget the mean things that happen. Well, what you want?"

"I want a girl," said Jimmy. "Oh yeah? What do you think I am, a schachten? I'm a little Jewish gent, Jimmy, but I ain't a Jewish broker."

"For my act, dumb-bell for my act," said Jimmy. "Rayburn grinned. 'For your act? What kind of a girl?'"

"Something swell," explained Jimmy. "Refined and classy. One that looks like ready money. Got to sing and dance, of course, but I'll carry the act. What she's gotta have is that Park avenue way with her."

"And you'd recognize it if you saw it, eh?" chuckled Rayburn. "Listen son, it ain't class she's gotta have. It's something that the public will think is class. Got me?"

"Well, you know what I want," said Jimmy. "And I want you to coach us, too."

"Oke with me, young fellow," said Rayburn. "And I'll get you the baby you want. Lot of nice young fillies up at my school learning to dance."

Muscatine Welfare Association and we'll look 'em over. Amateur is what you want."

"Sure," said Jimmy. "And you call that a favor, eh?" laughed Rayburn. "Well, luck to you Jimmy. You'll get there."

"Bet I will," said Jimmy. "So that was that. Why, life was a clutch. You could trust Ted Rayburn's judgment."

He ate his sandwich, drank his coffee, grinned at the flamboyant boasts and contributed his share, and shortly after midnight turned into 49th street. Halfway up the first flight of stairs he slackened his pace. There, a vacant expression on her lovely face, was a girl. She looked at him blankly, drawing aside for him to pass. With a muttered apology he crowded by her. But on the next landing he paused. He looked back. She was still standing there, staring vacantly at nothing.

Now, that was a funny thing for a girl like that to be doing. For she wasn't Broadway. And she hadn't been drinking.

"Anything wrong?" he called.

To Be Continued Tomorrow

last week. They arrived before court opened and beat the bell toll call the court to order.

Miss Lela Eversmeyer held her follow-up meeting Tuesday afternoon, with twelve ladies of her vicinity in attendance. The afternoon was spent studying the making of undergarments in accordance with the years project, and included the cutting of the pattern, studying alterations and finishing of seams and edges.

A contest being carried on in behalf of the County Wide Dental campaign is being waged between the fifth and sixth grades. The boys are divided into two groups the Lions and the Tigers, each side consisting of half of the fifth and half of the sixth grade, each side trying to see which can return the most dental cards signed by the dentist. The Lions who have returned their cards are: Paul Arms, Allen Winder, Stanley McKeown, Lucille Halney, Martha Robb, Charles Thompson, Joe Barnes, Ivan Willson, Mary Calderone, Jimmy Cover, Ivan Glen Mills, Ruth Arms, Garland Marion, Elizabeth Hawkins, Wilma French. Those Tigers who have returned their cards are: Merit Archibald, Mary Jarvis, Geo. Lesnet, Kenneth Johann, Nellie Willson, Bethene Maley, Wilma Bond, Helen Smith, Mirian Heins.

The juniors of the Wapello high school will select their play and hold tryouts the last of next week.

The junior high has started to work on an operetta, "Polished Pebbles," although the date has not yet been set.

The senior class of the Wapello high school attended court one day last week. They arrived before court opened and beat the bell toll call the court to order.

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POUND'S STOCK ORDERED SOLD

Muscatine Attorney Made Trustee in Bankruptcy

At a meeting of creditors of James T. Pound, proprietor of Pound's Men's Wear store in Muscatine, in the office of W. A. Newport, referee in bankruptcy at Day-empore, Saturday, Attorney J. J. Fishburn of Muscatine, was appointed by the court as trustee in the bankruptcy action.

The trustee obtained an order from the court to dispose of the stock at the Pound store at either a public or private sale. No date for the sale was fixed.

Lane and Waterman, Davenport attorneys, represented other creditors of Pound, who recently filed the action in bankruptcy. Pound was represented at the meeting of creditors by Attorney F. L. Bihmeier of Muscatine.

Township Leaders Given Nutrition Lesson on Friday

The third year nutrition project was presented to fifteen township leaders from Goshen township Friday at the home of Mrs. J. J. Grigg. Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, home demonstration agent, presented the lesson and demonstrated the canning of chicken, spinach, pears and tomatoes.

Another training school will be held Nov. 6 at the home of Mrs. Hazel Gregg, it was announced.

Donald Derby, Maurice Schmeiss and Annabelle Huddle.

Miss Alice Hunt spent the day Wednesday in Ottumwa on business connected with the coming annual Christmas seal sale.

A division of the Presbyterian Mite society will hold a bake sale in the office of the I. S. U. Saturday.

District court adjourned this week and Judge Hale will go to Mt. Pleasant to preside over Henry County court.

The Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church met Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. B. L. Christie. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Mrs. A. W. Heins, president; Mrs. B. L. Christie, vice president; Mrs. M. H. Barnes, recording secretary; Miss Edna Shipman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. McCullough, Stewardship secretary; Mrs. R. J. Arms, Mite box secretary; Miss Minear, counselor for the Standard Bearers; Mrs. R. Rukaber, counselor for the King's Herald. Plans for next year were discussed. Mrs. Frank Pembie led the devotionals. Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. R. D. McCullough were appointed to attend the Branch Annual of the Women's Foreign Missionary society to be held at Maryville, Mo., next week.

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"THE TALE OF TWO HEIFERS"

READ EXPERIENCES OF SEN. GLASS ON T. B. TEST

United States Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, nationally known as one of our fighting senators, succeeded in eliminating the injustices of the State Department of Agriculture in Virginia.

As his case was parallel to the trouble in Cedar county now in which the farmers have been resisting the enforcement of Iowa's compulsory bovine T. B. test law the experiences of Senator Glass with documentary evidence have been published word for word in serial form in the Midwest Free Press for the benefit of Iowa and Illinois folks who wish to learn the truth about the Cedar county affair.

Finish reading this enlightening and revealing document in today's edition of the Midwest Free Press. It is a United States Senate document entitled "THE TALE OF TWO HEIFERS."

The document contains the actual experiences of Senator Glass in his successful fight for justice and when read the fallacy of Governor Dan Turner's ruthless spending of Iowa taxpayers' money and calling out of troops to Cedar county will be proven.

(Continued From Friday)

"THE SYSTEM" REVEALED

Finally, Col. C. B. Garnett, of counsel in the case, said to this professor of veterinary science:

I gather, Doctor, from what you have said, that you differentiate scientific truth from the professional attitude of veterinarians and from the system adopted officially to eradicate tuberculosis.

In other words, while it is your professional judgment and the consensus of opinion among the veterinarians that the tuberculin test is often ineffective, and mistakes frequently are made altogether out of accord with actual scientific knowledge, nevertheless these veterinarians and officials have resolved, as a matter of propaganda, and as an essential protection of the system, itself, and to make its operation less troublesome, to insist rigidly upon the processes which now prevail.

To this exact and startling summation of this veterinary scientist's professional judgment, put in the form of a direct question, the professor answered emphatically:

You have exactly stated the case. That is right.

Hon. John S. Barbour, also of counsel in the case, thereupon said:

And yet, Doctor, notwithstanding your opinion, just given, you are unwilling to go on the stand and under oath so testify?

This veterinary scientist, a teacher in one of the great schools of the country, made this amazing and pregnant response:

Yes, I am. Should I go on the stand under oath and tell the truth my usefulness as a veterinary scientist would be destroyed.

HIS BREAD AND BUTTER AT STAKE

Mr. Glass thereupon said:

I infer, Doctor, you find yourself in the exact position occupied by my local veterinarian, who frankly told me he did not believe my two heifers were in the least infected, but he could not attest because if he did the State veterinarian would destroy his livelihood; and he had a wife and children to support.

The professor readily assented that this substantially stated his position; that he had 30 years longer to live, in the natural order, and that should he testify to the truth of his professional knowledge "these people would make it hard" for him. He concluded the painful interview by expressing the hope that he would not be blamed for his unwillingness to testify to the truth of the case in the circumstances. He was excused from testifying and counsel of the defendant was by Mr. Barbour notified that this man's deposition would not be taken because he had said he was unwilling, under oath, to testify to the truth for fear of being professionally ruined by the veterinary officials of the country.

This circumstance attested in greater detail by Senator Glass and his attorneys, Hon. John S. Barbour and Col. Christopher B. Garnett, speaks for itself. Properly considered, it involves no attack on the tuberculin test correctly and honestly applied. But it should reveal to the breeders and dairymen of the country the frightful menace to their property rights from a system of ill-considered and greedy and terrorism. The honest men of the profession should themselves destroy or reform the system. If they do not they may be sure that it will be destroyed and some of them along with it.

Part IV

ARBITRARY BUREAUCRACY REBUKED

The Court Sweepingly Sustains the Property Rights of Virginia Breeders—An End to Official Terrorism

THE HEIFERS WIN

The Court Orders a Retest and the Animals Prove to be Without Blemish—A Victory for Breeders and Dairymen

And now we have the immediate conclusion of this wretched business. After well-nigh interminable shifting and delay, the litigation instituted by Senator Glass to protect his property rights ended in the circuit court of Richmond on July 1, 1927, in a complete victory for the plaintiff. Judge R. Carter Scott, one of the ablest jurists on the Virginia bench, sustained every point raised by the attorneys for Mr. Glass and peremptorily ordered a retest of the suspected animals and an adjustment of the official sanitary records in accordance with the results of such retest.

Judge Scott (1) brushed aside the contention that a cow doctor couldn't make a mistake and (2) that a livestock sanitary board could, within the law, curiously refuse to give a citizen and taxpayer of Virginia a hearing through counsel. The court held (3) against the infallibility of the tuberculin diagnosis and (4) the unerring application of it by an inexperienced State and Federal agent. The court (5) sustained the plaintiff's plea for a review of this agent's work, pointing out that it had been done hastily and in violation of prescribed sanitary requirements and that (6) the State veterinarian, contrary to his promise, had made no investigation of the work whatsoever. And, better than all else, Judge Scott held (7) that the provision of the voluntary "accredited herd" agreement with respect to retreating animals should be construed to mean that the original test must be applied by experienced and entirely competent veterinarians, adhering strictly to prescribed sanitary regulations; otherwise, the test is subject to review.

In obedience to the order of the court the new State veterinarian, Dr. H. C. Given, by direction of the Virginia State Board of Agriculture, supervised a retest of the other one of the two heifers originally condemned by Doctor Ferneyhough, together with a third heifer which this former official had sought to taint. The two animals, now grown into vigorous and highly productive cows, had been for nearly six years carefully segregated in a separate barn and pasture awaiting the vindication which their owner was determined they should have, if deserved, even at the expenditure of more than the \$12,000 incurred in prosecuting the case. An experienced and skilled veterinarian, Dr. O. H. Ruddle, applied the test and present as observers, from time to time, were Dr. R. L. Brookbank, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. Mosby G. Perrow, public health officer of Lynchburg, and Dr. Leroy S. Bowen, one of the local veterinarians who have had charge of the herd for 10 years. Both animals were pronounced absolutely free from any semblance of infection, and official record was entered accordingly. Doctor Ruddle pronounced them "as clean as a pin," and in obedience to the order of the court the Montview herd was placed on the "accredited list" as of the date of the second herd test.

Thus eight different veterinarians, four connected with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, together with an accomplished public health official, the Federal laboratory at Washington, and the great private laboratory at Kansas City, united to free Senator Glass's animals of the taint which an obstinate bureau official and his complaisant livestock sanitary board sought to attach to them.

Meanwhile, it may be mentioned, the breeders, dairymen, and creamerymen of Virginia, exasperated by the excesses practiced against them and the constant meddling with their legitimate business, appealed by resolution to the legislature to abolish the State livestock sanitary board and to transfer its functions to the State board of agriculture. This was done. Following that action, representatives of the same interests appeared be-

fore the State Board of agriculture and urged that Doctor Ferneyhough be displaced as State veterinarian. And that was done only a few months after this autocratic official had stood before a congressional appropriates committee and boastfully asserted: "I have been bullying those people down there as State veterinarian of Virginia for nearly 23 years; and they have not gotten rid of me." It might be pertinent to ascertain how many other State veterinarians have been "bullying" the breeders and dairymen.

Henceforth Virginia breeders, dairymen, and creamerymen may conduct their business free from the terrorism of incompetent or malicious bureau agents and with assurance from the courts that their property rights will be protected.

Part V

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF STOCKMEN AND DAIRYMEN—THE WHOLE SYSTEM BASED ON THEORY AND SUPPOSITION AN AWAKENING NEEDED!

THE "SYSTEM" SHOULD BE REFORMED OR ABOLISHED

To vindicate the property rights of a stock breeder and dairyman in Virginia at a cost of \$12,000, after almost interminable litigation, is something gained for the stock breeding and dairying industry, but it is not enough. What occurred in Virginia has very likely taken place repeatedly in other States, except that nobody has appeared elsewhere who seemed willing, for the common good, to spend \$12,000 or to endure the inconceivable annoyances incident to prolonged litigation before the courts, not to speak of the wellnigh insuperable difficulties of antagonizing an entrenched professional "system."

Strange to say, while the Federal Government, in conjunction with the various States, has been spending tens of millions of dollars over a period of 11 years in the effort to extirpate bovine tuberculosis, and while the prevailing plea for this has been a concern for the public health, particularly the health of children, there has not been in all that time a single searching investigation by either the United States Government or any State government to ascertain definitely and beyond reasonable controversy whether the theory concerning bovine tuberculosis and its relation to the health of human beings is sound or utterly defective, as is widely contended. The last thorough investigation of the problem which the literature of this country affords was that by a commission of the Illinois Legislature in 1909-1911. This investigation extended over a period of two years and seems to have been diligently and effectively pursued. It resulted in a report which was overwhelmingly approved by the Illinois Legislature in the passage of "An act to prohibit the establishing and enforcing of the tuberculin test for dairy animals by any city, village, incorporated town, county, or other corporate authority in the State of Illinois." However, ceaseless agitation and organized effort by the "system" later secured the repeal of this act and the enactment in Illinois recently of vicious councilmanic regulations.

Among the experts who insisted at the foregoing investigation that "the tuberculin testing of all dairy cows and the elimination of those that react to the test is unnecessary, useless, and a waste of effort," and that "a proper and sufficient physical and clinical examination of dairy cows and the elimination of those obviously affected in the mammary glands or udder was quite sufficient," were such outstanding authorities as Dr. Claude Morris; Dr. David Bovard; Dr. E. F. Brush; Dr. Austin Peters, head of the animal bureau of the State of Massachusetts; Dr. George Adams, of Cambridge, England, and Montreal, Canada; Dr. Ames Law, of Cornell University; Dr. Theobald Smith, of Boston, Mass.; Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Henry G. Pfaff, of New York City; Dr. Bernard Bang, of Copenhagen; Dr. James E. Egan, secretary of Illinois State Board of Health, and many other physicians and veterinarians.

If there has been any legislative inquiry, Federal or State, since the foregoing report was made and action taken, I have been unable to discover it. Nevertheless, the various associations of veterinarians, too often with the sanction of poorly informed public-health officials have been eagerly active. They have, in season and out, pounded legislative bodies and saturated them with misinformation. Knowing not overmuch about the scientific aspects of the problem, they have repeatedly appealed to county boards, town councils, and legislative bodies to appropriate funds "to protect human life from the frightful ravages of bovine tuberculosis." Henceforth this "system" of the "system" has produced the impression upon legislative and administrative bodies that a large proportion of what is known as pulmonary consumption is conveyed to human beings through the use of milk, and accordingly, have succeeded in plastering the statute books with costly restrictive regulations. Naturally these legislative and administrative bodies have known as little about the scientific aspects of the case as the veterinarians and as some of the public-health officials who have been more peremptory than capable. The average legislator or town councilman has neither the time nor inclination nor the facilities for studying the scientific phases of an intricate pathological problem. The result is that we have a system, based largely on the diligence and acquiescence of interested persons, who make a living out of it, and not upon scientific research and credible demonstration.

THE "SYSTEM" IN ACTION

For example, six years ago Dr. W. C. Fowler, health officer of the District of Columbia, appeared before the District Committee with a bill prepared by himself which provided for the exclusion from the District of all milk from dairy herds the cows of which were not tuberculin tested for bovine tuberculosis. The inevitable supposition would be that this public-health official, proposing to enact into law a drastic regulation already arbitrarily enforced, would know completely what he was about. The record of the committee hearing reflects the extent of his knowledge of the problem.

First he undertook to ascribe the tremendous reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis in the District from 294.2 per 100,000 population in 1900 to 112.4 per 100,000 population in 1920 largely to the tuberculin testing of dairy cows. This catechism and answers ensued:

Mr. Whiteford. What evidence have you that this decrease was due to the tuberculin test as applied to milk?

Doctor Fowler. I have reason to believe, Mr. Whiteford, that it has played its part.

Mr. Whiteford. In New York, where they do not have the tuberculin test, the reduction in the number of deaths from tuberculosis has been almost as great as it has been in Washington.

Doctor Fowler. I can not answer that. I do not know, and have not those figures.

Mr. Kunz. It has been the same in Chicago.

Thus the pure assumption of this public-health official that the percentage of reduction in deaths from tuberculosis for a given period in Washington was due in any considerable measure to the tuberculin testing of cattle was promptly disposed of by reference to two more populous cities the milk supply of which came from nontested herds. The impatience and resentment exhibited by this official at the hearing was strongly reminiscent of something pointedly said before the American Public Health Association by Dr. Raymond Pearl, head of the Institute for Biological Research at Johns Hopkins.

Some persons are apt to get very angry if one questions in the most objective and scientific spirit what are the causes of the decline in the tuberculosis death rate. They take the ground, apparently, that because their efforts to reduce this mortality were sincere and honest and in the highest degree noble, therefore the decline has been in actual fact caused by these efforts, and that to question them is to impugn both their motives and their efficiency. As a matter of scientific fact, extremely little is known about why the mortality from tuberculosis has declined.

But the above is not the most significant phase of this health officer's examination on a subject upon which he assumed to be, as he should have been, well informed and about which he spoke in such peremptory fashion. This further quotation from the official record is illuminating:

Mr. O'Brien. Do you know of a single instance where bovine tuberculosis was communicated to a human being? Is there any case on record anywhere in the world to show that tuberculosis has been communicated to a human being through the medium of milk?

Doctor Fowler. I will ask Doctor Schroeder to answer that. Doctor Schroeder is better posted on that than I am.

Mr. O'Brien. Do you personally know of a single instance?

Doctor Fowler. Personally, I can not cite one instance, but I will leave that to Doctor Schroeder to answer.

Mr. O'Brien. So that, when you say that this reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis is traceable to the condition of the milk, there is no justification for it further than your own ideas of what the tuberculin test will accomplish?

Doctor Fowler. I think Doctor Schroeder and other authorities have shown that bovine tuberculosis is communicable to a human being. I think he will show that.

Mr. O'Brien. Has there been a single case anywhere?

Doctor Fowler. I think Doctor Schroeder can tell you that.

Here was a public-health official seeking to impose a severe legal restriction upon the dairymen doing business with a populous city, presumptively "in protection of the health of human beings," and he could not, upon being questioned, answer from his own professional knowledge the most elementary question relating to his work. It is precisely that kind of thing which has resulted in fastening upon the dairy and livestock business of the country a harassing system that needs a searching investigation so as to bring it within the limitations of ascertained fact and reason. Doctor Fowler referred his questioners to Doctor Schroeder, for a quarter of a century superintendent of the experiment station of the

United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Doctor Schroeder apparently knew more about the problem in its practical as well as its scientific aspects than any man in this country.

EXPERT TESTIMONY

When Doctor Schroeder was heard, he made statements directly at variance with the mere suppositions of the public-health officer who had confidently attested his right to speak authoritatively. Asked if bovine tuberculosis could be transmitted to a human being, Doctor Schroeder would go no further than to say that it "might" be done:

Mr. Kunz. Will the bovine type of bacilli attack a man?

Doctor Schroeder. The bovine type of tubercle bacilli might attack a human being; but those cases are largely confined to children under 16 years of age.

Mr. Carlin. Is it possible for a cow to have tuberculosis without its passing into the milk?

Doctor Schroeder. A cow may have tuberculosis and no tubercle bacilli be present in the milk.

Mr. Carlin. In fact, it is only when the tuberculosis is localized in a certain portion of the cow that tubercle bacilli will pass into the milk? Doctor Schroeder. That question has not been absolutely and conclusively answered. I may say, however, that I have drawn milk and had milk drawn from tubercular cows over and over and over again under aseptic precautions in order to ascertain whether tubercle bacilli would be present in it in the absence of udder tuberculosis and I have never, in a single instance, succeeded in getting tubercle bacilli from milk of that kind. So that, in my own writings, I have stated that I do not believe tubercle bacilli are expelled from the body of a tubercular animal through an uninfected udder. I have no case in hand, after numerous tests, to show that the tubercle bacilli are ejected in that way.

Thus Doctor Schroeder, for 25 years superintendent of the experiment station of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, recognized the country over as an accomplished expert, with unsurpassed practical experience, testified before a congressional committee that, while milk from a tubercular cow "might attack a human being," infection could not be communicated except through a diseased udder; and, it should be understood, an inappreciable number of dairy cows are so infected. Over and over again in his testimony this eminent expert of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry went on record as saying that the tuberculin testing of dairy cows does not "safeguard the public milk supply or safeguard dairy products." Doctor Schroeder all through his testimony insisted that the only effective safeguard to the public health against bovine tuberculosis, as against all other disease germs in milk, was through Pasteurization. He stoutly maintained this position, saying:

The safety that Pasteurization gives us is safety not only against the bovine tubercle bacilli but it gives us safety against typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and a large number of other diseases, which, taken collectively, make the bovine tuberculosis danger appear as something absolutely insignificant. In fact, it becomes insignificant almost to the vanishing point. Why not take the money we are expending in making the tuberculin test and devote it to the perfection of the Pasteurization process, so that Pasteurization may give us absolute and true safety. Pasteurization kills all those germs which are apt to be present in milk and which are dangerous to human beings.

Doctor Schroeder held that it had been practically demonstrated in his experience that the chief, if not the only, value of the tuberculin test is to protect healthy animals from infected animals.

This testimony accorded strictly with the professional view expressed by Doctor Moore, of Cornell University, before the Illinois commission, as indicated by this extract from the report of that commission:

The consuming public had been led to believe that a large portion of the milk consumed contains the tubercle bacilli. The evidence taken by the committee would go to show that this rarely occurs. Dr. V. A. Moore, M. D., V. S., professor of comparative pathology and bacteriology, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, New York, testified on this point as follows:

Question. How many times did you find the tubercle bacilli? Doctor Moore. I have found it only a very few times—and I could not be positive as to the number; but in microscopic investigations I found it in three or four animals, but they were advanced cases of tuberculosis.

From Oiler's Modern Medicine, published as late as 1925, it may be noted that Dr. E. R. Baldwin states: "In America bovine tuberculosis is a relatively small factor in the causation of the human type; and no capable public-health official will say that this inconsequential factor may not be completely eliminated by effective Pasteurization. These statements and deductions have the attestation and concurrence of the highest hygienic authorities in the service of the United States Government."

CONCERNING THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Contrast this frank and honest testimony of great experts, of long practical observation and experience, with the silly and ignorant pleas that are made to county supervisors and town councils and State legislatures for harassing restrictive regulations "to save helpless babies and human beings." Instances of infection of human beings due to the drinking of milk are not common; indeed, those so thoroughly authenticated as to exclude other sources of infection must be extremely rare. Doctor Koch, the eminent German scientist who discovered bovine tuberculosis, held this view to the day of his death. While this sweeping conclusion is disputed, yet no veterinary scientist with one particle of regard for his own professional reputation will assert that pulmonary consumption is thus transmitted to any appreciable extent, if at all. Bovine bacilli has, to a very limited extent, been discovered in children upon whose bodies an autopsy was performed, but it has never been determined how the infection originated. Instead of being derived from cow's milk, it may have come from butter or ice cream which contain manyfold more bacilli than milk, and against which there is established no efficient safeguard.

Dr. Louis Cobbett, lecturer in pathology at Cambridge University, perhaps the greatest English authority on the causes of tuberculosis, after an exhaustive review of all the scientific explorations and demonstrations, reached the conclusion that tubercle bacilli of the bovine type were, perhaps, found in less than one-half of 1 per cent of cases of phthisis (pulmonary consumption); but even in this inconsequential degree the bacilli appeared in sputum, with no evidence whatsoever that they infected the lungs. Doctor Cobbett states that "among grown-up people fatal bovine infections are statistically speaking, almost negligible; among children over 5 years of age they are so few to make very little difference as to the result." Fatal cases among children under 5 years of age are merely conjectural and not conclusive statistically.

"IMMUNIZATION" FOR THE HUMAN RACE

Summing up his conclusions at the end of his great work, this eminent English specialist expresses the belief that the small amount of tubercle bacilli which are swallowed in milk create "immunity" from the more serious form of the disease—that is, they act as a preventive, rather than a cause, of fatal development. On this point Doctor Cobbett warns:

It would appear that great care must be taken lest things be made worse instead of better; for if this immunization by means of small doses of widely distributed bacilli is playing any important part in increasing the resistance of the present generation; it is just possible that by checking the distribution of the bacilli, as, for example, by abolishing bovine tuberculosis from dairy cattle, we may actually be undermining the resistance of the race and paving the way for a future increase in the severity of the disease.

Doctor Cobbett does not undertake, as one could, to decide whether the immunity created by the small doses of tubercle bacilli taken in milk would be of greater value to the human race than would be the total extirpation of bovine tuberculosis at the enormous sacrifice of animal life and almost incalculable pecuniary loss to stock breeders and dairymen. Cobbett seems to confine the source of human infection, whenever it occurs, to cows with diseased udders. This conclusion agrees completely with the testimony of Doctor Schroeder based upon the latter's observations and demonstrations, that bovine tuberculosis may be communicated to a human being only through drinking milk from cows with tubercular udders, which, comparatively speaking, is a rare affection among animals tuberculin tested and slaughtered.

INFECTION OF CHILDREN

Driven by the best veterinary scientists to the conclusion that the chief harm of bovine tuberculosis, if any at all, to the human race, must be ascribed to bone, skin, and intestinal affections of children under 5 years of age, the honest and more intelligent sanitary authorities in the various States, when seeking legislative restrictions, refrain from the gross misrepresentations practiced by the more ignorant and less scrupulous propagandists. Nevertheless, even the better members of this organized "system" greatly exaggerate and emphasize the part of bovine tubercle bacilli in infantile affections. They had plain sailing in ascribing these infantile disorders to the consumption of milk from tubercular dairy cows until recently, when the great French scientist, Albert Calmette, associate director of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, drew attention to and accentuated the very significant fact that "tuberculous infection is very common in countries where bovine tuberculosis does not exist and where children are never fed with milk."

In short, infantile bone, skin, and intestinal tuberculous disorders are as pronounced in Japan, Indo-China, India, Turkey, and other oriental countries, where children never get milk to drink but are nursed at the mother's breast, as in western Europe and the United States. This leads Calmette to the conclusion that "cows' milk has nothing to do with the propagation of the disease in these countries, since the people consume

very little, and that rarely as fresh milk." It must frankly be said that neither Cobbett nor Calmette advocates any discontinuance of sane and effective measures to check or extirpate bovine tuberculosis; but both, by reason of their conclusions, furnish indisputable evidence of the fraud perpetrated by those who play upon the credulity of the public and legislative bodies to get drastic and harassing restrictions upon the dairy industry by false and pathetic pleas for human health.

EXPOSING IMPOSTURE

To expose the imposture of those who magnify the danger to human life of milk from dairy herds the animals in which are not tuberculin tested is far from any advocacy of a discontinuance of reasonably effective measures to check the disease in animals and thereby to safeguard the health of dairy cows. To expose the ignorance and the fraud which are used to buttress drastic regulations and wasteful administration can not fairly be construed into antagonism of reasonable regulation and conservative administration. As Doctor Schroeder so conclusively pointed out in his testimony before a congressional committee, "effective pasteurization is the real safeguard to human life," and not tuberculin testing. This being so, tuberculin testing at its very best, when properly applied, is merely a protection to animal life—a process of preventing the spread of bovine tuberculosis from infected animals to those that are healthy.

CONCEPTION AND DESPOTISM

This work is not permanently advanced by the use of insolent and arbitrary methods to resist which would involve dairymen and stock breeders in great expenditures of money and disastrous loss of time. It will not permanently be helped by the legal and regulatory compulsion which, upon the grossest misrepresentations, is now being cunningly invoked and despotically applied.

It is pretended that the "system" is a "voluntary" arrangement—that nobody is compelled to submit to testing. If this were even true it is no longer; for, in the last analysis, the system is one of strict compulsion upon both thoroughbred and grade herds. In short, by the grossest deception upon town councils and legislatures are prevailed on to exclude from use the products of dairy farms unless American dairymen, at great pecuniary loss and vexation, will submit themselves and their products to the arbitrary control and manipulations of the "system." They make a prohibition against milk from herds not tuberculin tested. In this way, and under pretense of "protecting" the lives of animals which concern nobody, wholesome milk is excluded from community sale and consumed "rarely ever die from disease," the "area" system of compulsory slaughter is being put in full swing by vicious legislative enactments. If the tuberculin test were actually "voluntary," as is pretended, and as it should be, there could be no rational objection to it; but this is not so. The system from beginning to end is saturated with compulsion upon no more rational basis than an unsubstantial supposition of health officials who are in many instances confessedly ignorant of the pathological aspects of the subject.

The best authorities in veterinary science point out that there are seven different causes for apparent reactions in dairy cows under the tuberculin test, which the average ignorant or indifferent inspector who does the testing insists upon ascribing to tuberculosis alone. Rarely will a retest be granted, no matter how urgent or reasonable the demand; and as this is written I have before me a recent letter from the Federal inspector in charge in Michigan falsely telling a breeder of his State that "the Federal law prohibits retesting."

Such ignorance, or mendacity, or indifference, together with insatiable methods, are in considerable measure responsible for the fact that nearly 1,500,000 cattle have been slaughtered in the United States within the last 10 years at an incalculable loss to farmers. It would be interesting if it could exactly be known how many thousands of these animals were perfectly healthy, but hastily, inaccurately or wantonly condemned by incompetent inspectors. The attendant losses to the stock breeders and dairymen of the United States, as well as to the governments, run far into millions of dollars, while the exasperating harassments and unreasonable restraints are almost as objectionable as the pecuniary losses. The property rights of these stock breeders and dairymen seem to be of the least concern to those who arbitrarily make regulations and those who maliciously enforce them.

If we may accept the lucid and positive testimony of the late Doctor Schroeder, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and of great authorities like Cobbett, of Cambridge, and Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, as well as the accomplished public health experts in our own Government service, to the effect that bovine tuberculosis is an inappreciable factor in the cause or development of pulmonary tuberculosis; that skin, bone, and intestinal juvenile afflictions are as great or greater in countries where cows' milk has no existence as a food for children as they are in western Europe and the United States; and that the tuberculin test has a small, if any, part whatsoever in the protection of human health, then we are brought to the inevitable conclusion that tuberculin testing of cattle is merely a converted diagnosis for the disease. Confessedly not infallible, bitterly asserted to be frequently inaccurate, it may be, for the sake of argument, accepted as the best diagnosis known to veterinary science. It is a diagnosis, however, the sole practical use of which is to protect healthy animals and not "to protect the public health." This being the ascertained truth, a simple hygienic prohibition against cows with infected udders would fairly adjust the relationship of the dairy business, properly supervised, to human health. Then breeders and dairymen might be left to decide, without offensive duress, whether they want the "protection" of their herds afforded by a system which results in the slaughter of over 100,000 cows each year at an enormous pecuniary loss.

THE FRIGHTFUL TOLL

On this basis it may be well to inquire the cost of this experiment in contrast with the service it is alleged to perform. We hear a great deal about "the terrific ravages of bovine tuberculosis;" but there are nowhere discoverable any data or statistical information in proof of this extravagant talk. I have made it a point to ask scores of stock breeders and dairymen if they had ever lost by natural death a cow definitely ascertained to have died of tuberculosis and I have yet to discover a single breeder or dairyman to admit any such loss. While it has no statistics on the subject the United States Bureau of Animal Industry is authority for the statement that "Dairy cows rarely ever die from tuberculosis. Cattle will depreciate and go down in their production gradually; but very seldom afford tuberculous evidence."

In the absence of credible data or statistics of any kind the extent of such losses is mere guesswork; at most, it is inconsequential. But the extent of slaughter under the tuberculin test and the consequent pecuniary loss to the farmers of this country are not guesswork. The record shows that nearly 1,500,000 animals have been slaughtered within the past 10 years under the system of tuberculin testing. Conservatively this means a loss to the stock breeders and dairymen of the country of nearly \$150,000,000. The incidental cost of this terrific slaughter in the same period has been \$119,551,888, a total cost to cattle owners and governments of \$269,551,888.

The cost in Federal operating expenses has been \$9,554,280; the amount of Federal indemnity paid has been \$25,923,370; the States have appropriated \$5,728,610, to conduct these tests; and to slaughter the property of American farmers, should appropriate the few thousands of dollars that would be required to appoint a commission of courageous scientists, in conjunction with legislators of practical sense, to investigate the whole problem and methods of tuberculin testing. This Congress

And yet, in the face of these tremendous expenditures of money, upon the theory of protecting animal life, and the slaughter of nearly 1,500,000 of animals upon the supposition that they were infected with bovine tuberculosis, the legislative bodies making these appropriations of the taxpayers' money seem never to have passed long enough to searchingly inquire whether the theory upon which the expenditures are made is sound, or whether the expenditures have been judiciously made, or whether the tuberculin test, in its practical application, results in the destruction of inconceivably more dairy cows than would die a natural death, or whether we would not better return to the practice which prevailed when the commission of the Illinois Legislature, upon the testimony of the leading scientists of the day declared "that a proper and sufficient physical and clinical examination of dairy cows and the elimination of those obviously affected in the mammary glands or udder was quite sufficient." With the testimony of Doctor Schroeder, of our Animal Bureau, and Doctor Cobbett, the great English scientist, that bovine tuberculosis can be communicated to a human being, if at all, only through milk drawn from an infected udder, why should dairy cattle without diseased udders be miscellaneous slaughtered, frequently upon hasty, ignorant, insanitary application of a disputed test, the reactions from which intelligent veterinary scientists themselves assert may be properly ascribed to various different causes—but only one of which causes is ever taken into account by the average inspector who applies the test?

INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE HAD

The fact is that the Congress of the United States, which for this year has appropriated \$5,728,610, to conduct these tests and to slaughter the property of American farmers, should appropriate the few thousands of dollars that would be required to appoint a commission of courageous scientists, in conjunction with legislators of practical sense, to investigate the whole problem and methods of tuberculin testing. This Congress

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Our Sunday Magazine Page

Federal Report Admits Cause of Crime

TEN members of the now disbanded law enforcement commission, Chairman Wickham among them, have been taken to task by the eleven of their number, Henry W. Anderson, for failing to attain one of the chief purposes for which they were appointed and granted an appropriation of half a million dollars. The accusation appears in the commission's report on "The Causes of Crime."

"We find it impossible," the ten write in their report to President Hoover, "comprehensively to discuss the causes of crime or factors in non-observance of law."

Anderson Exposes Commissioners

Mr. Anderson, whose plan for national liquor control was the only concrete proposal in the commission's report on prohibition, thinks differently. "I am unable to concur in the disposition made by the commission of the important branch of our inquiry dealing with the causes of crime," he asserts in a separate opinion.

"In broad outline the purpose of the commission was to make a study of the problem of crime in the United States and to suggest measures looking to a more general observance and more effective enforcement of the laws. The study naturally divides into a consideration of the causes of crime and the remedies. "At the time that the commission began its work the President expressed the hope that it would make accurate determinations of 'fact and cause,' and follow these with 'constructive, courageous' conclusions which will bring public understanding and command public support of its solutions.' I am constrained to

take the view that the report of the commission does not meet these specifications. Nor am I able to see how, without some consideration of the underlying causes for existing attitudes and conduct, it is possible to understand the problem or to devise or suggest appropriate and effective remedies."

Bad Social System Responsible for Crime

Mr. Anderson finds that though contributory causes of crime lay in the individual himself, the major responsibility rested upon society.

Likening crime, because it is a symptom of a deeper disorder, to eruptions of the human body, Mr. Anderson prescribes for its study and its remedy a correction of the fundamental causes.

As a means to this end he recommends the establishment in a proper government department of an institute of human behavior to study, and to correlate other studies of the relation of human personality and environment with special reference to the crime problem.

The feature of the report is its study of juvenile delinquency areas in Chicago.

The nearer the loop, the nearer the factories, the nearer the stockyards, the nearer the steel mills, the greater chance that a youngster will go wrong, says the survey. The fact that a large per cent of Chicago's population is foreign born also contributes.

Effects of Bad Industrial Environment

Along the north and south branches of the Chicago river, on the near west side, around the stockyards, in the South Chicago steel mill districts, and in the Pullman industrial districts west of Lake Calumet are the worst places for children to grow up.

Three groups of delinquent boys were studied by Mr. Shaw and Mr. McKay, whom the report quotes.

In the best residential districts there were no delinquent boys, but in the two square mile areas south of Roosevelt road and east of State street more than 25 per cent of the boys between 10 and 16 were dealt with by the police probation officers in 1926. In the neighborhood of the yards it was 17.6 per cent; around Goose island, 14.3 per cent; just west of the loop, 21.5 per cent.

In a juvenile court group it is shown how delinquency falls as the

psychological basis of the limitations and restriction imposed on our social, political and economic institutions is fear, he declares.

"Even the people are so afraid of themselves," he says, "that they place their most intimate social affairs under the control of laws, which they then resent, and their personal morals into the keeping of the police. Human experience demonstrates that they who are subject to fear may not know freedom, for fear is the mother of repression and repression is the breeding ground of lawlessness and crime."

Crime Destroying Our Youth

The same thing appears in a study of committed delinquents. A circle with its center in the loop and a two mile radius contains delinquency rates averaging 3.5. Extended to the radius so that the zone holds only the outlying districts and the rate falls to 0.7 on the north, 1.9 on the south, 0.9 on the west.

A delinquency area is characterized by a decreasing population, the survey shows; for it means an area where industry is encroaching. It is an area where the economic dependency rate is high and social services busy. It is an area with a large Negro and foreign population. The delinquency rate for children with foreign born fathers is 76 per cent greater than for children with native born fathers, it was found. The Negro delinquency rate is still higher.

The delinquency area is a district of squalor and low rents, but it is handy to the mills and factories. It is, therefore, the area into which the new immigrant comes, pushing the old before him. It is the place where divergent old world cultures are in conflict with the culture of the new world. It is an area where adult crime thrives and teaches the coming generation.

In the high rate of crime among young men between 17 and 21 in these areas the investigators find proof of the constant influence toward crime which surrounds the younger boy.

"These older offenders, who are well known and have prestige in the neighborhood, tend to set the standards and patterns of behavior for the younger boys, who idolize and emulate them," says the study. "In many cases the 'big shot' represents for the young delinquent an ideal around which his own hopes and ambitions are crystallized. His attainment of this coveted ideal means recognition in his group and the esteem of his fellows."

Some of the case histories reveal Al Capone, Frankie Lake, and Terry Druggan as the heroes young delinquents seek to imitate.

List of Crime Causes Arising from Present System

"Many students of the problem of delinquency and crime agree that a large proportion of habitual offenders commit their first delinquencies during childhood, youth, or adolescence," the Shaw-McKay survey concludes. "Our detailed case studies indicate that criminal patterns of behavior develop as a product of a long process of interaction between

the individual and the successive social situations in which he lives. This process in which the criminal's habits and attitudes are formed usually involves a continuity of experiences extending over a long period of time. From this standpoint a delinquent or criminal act is a part of a dynamic life process and should be considered as such in the analysis and treatment of cases."

The majority of the commission presents neither conclusions nor recommendations. Mr. Anderson submits both and, together with the authors of the three surveys which make up the bulk of the report, details a list of crime's causes.

Whole Social System Behind Growth of Crime

Mr. Anderson is outspoken in his assertion that the whole American social state is a causative factor. "Offsetting the many admirable qualities and achievements of American civilization are certain general facts of which the student of present social conditions must take cognizance," he says. "The American people acquired in its virgin state what is in many respects the most favored and fruitful area of the world's surface. They have existed as an independent people for only the short period of 150 years. Within this time they have destroyed the original occupants of the soil or driven them from their lands with little regard for their rights."

"They have converted substantially all of this great area, with its immense natural resources, from public into private ownership. They have exploited these resources for private gain to an extent which in some instances at least already threatens exhaustion. They have created the widest spread between the extremes of wealth and poverty existing in the western world. They have developed degrading slums in the cities and ignorant underprivileged areas in the rural districts which stand as menaces to social health and dangers to social order."

the forces of nature and made them the servants of man, but have so organized and developed their industrial system that it tends to make of man himself a cog in a relentless machine, without the inspiration of personal achievement, or the contentment which springs from social and economic security. They have created the largest body of land and the most complex system of government now in existence, a restraints and controls upon individual and social conduct, but every stage in their development has been characterized by a large and ever increasing degree of lawlessness and crime. They have engaged in at least one war in every generation. No candid investigation can ignore these facts, or the conclusions which they naturally suggest."

To the controversy which has long surrounded the validity of scientific measurements of criminality—a dispute which springs into headlines when experts testify in the court—the study made by Mr. Ploscowe adds an opinion which finds that science has frequently claimed too much and has sometimes abandoned the scientific method entirely in its effort to prove a case. While admitting that physical and mental deviations play their part in the formation of a criminal, Mr. Ploscowe concludes that too little attention has been paid to environment.

The Collusion of Law and Crime

Direct attention to the inefficiency of the law enforcement system as being in itself a cause of crime is paid by Mr. Ploscowe, whose findings are embodied in the report.

Chicago appears several times in illustration of his point. He quotes the Illinois crime commission to show that the police do not catch more than 20 per cent of those who commit felonies. He charges the police forces of Chicago and New York with being particularly prone to collusion with the criminal and among other evidence cites the 1915 report of the Chicago city council committee on crime which said:

"There can be no doubt that one of the chief causes of crime in Chicago is that members of the police force, and particularly of the plain clothes staff, are hand in glove with criminals. Instead of punishing the criminal they protect him. Instead of using the power of the law for the protection of society they use it for their own personal profit. They form a working agreement with pickpockets, prowlers, confidence men, gamblers, and other classes of offenders. The basis of this agreement is a division of profits between law breaker and the public official. The exact extent of this

system it is impossible to determine, but there is no doubt that its ramifications are so wide as to cripple the machinery for the enforcement of the law."

Nor, he says, is proof lacking to show that Chicago has not greatly improved since then.

Corruption also inhabits the prosecutor's office and sits upon the judicial bench, says Mr. Ploscowe, and

again cites some of Chicago's experiences.

In a survey under the direction of Miss Van Kleeck, which includes studies of Sing Sing convicts, the Negro's relation to law, observance, and employment and crime in Massachusetts, the relation of crime and unemployment are gone into at length.

Stability of work is of great importance as a factor in law observance, it is concluded. Certain types of crime are found to fluctuate in almost perfect proportion to fluctuations in the level of employment. Lack of sufficient training to hold a job may prove an impelling factor toward crime. The difficulty experienced by the ex-convict in getting and keeping a job may be the cause of his return to criminality.

The Crazy Cotton Situation

Farm Board embellish has reached its climax and has presented this country with one of the most amazing proposals it has ever faced. The Farm Board seriously proposes as the only solution to the present ruinous plight of the cotton growers the plowing under by each cotton grower of every third furrow—the destruction of one-third of the cotton crop of the nation.

This amazing proposal comes in the midst of one of the worst industrial depressions in the history of this country. Never was there greater need for mountains of cotton goods for millions of people than right now. During the coming winter without doubt many men, women and little children will freeze or suffer disease and death from the cold because of lack of sufficient clothing and bedding. At the very moment when thousands are doomed to death for want of cotton, the Federal Farm Board can see no solution for the cotton situation except to destroy a third of the cotton of the nation. The proposal is both insane and criminal and glaringly illustrates the utter insanity of the present capitalist system.

Hardly had the Farm Board made its crazy proposal when Governor Huey Long of Louisiana jammed through the legislature of that state a conditional measure prohibiting the raising of any cotton whatever in Louisiana the coming year and carrying a jail sentence for farmers who

would attempt to plant cotton. Absurd as it may sound, governors and legislatures of the majority of the cotton-growing states are considering this plan or other plans of severe curtailment of cotton growing.

Let us consider how utterly destructive, ruinous and hair-brained these plans are. The growers of cotton have a surplus of cotton which has glutted the market and brought down the price to a point considerably below the cost of production. The main reason there is a surplus is because more than 6,000,000 persons are out of work and as many more are on part time and pay. They can't buy new cotton goods. In other words, there is a surplus because there is something wrong with consumption—with purchasing power. Obviously, the sane and sensible thing to do in such a situation is to strengthen consumption or purchasing power. This would be done automatically if the government or nation would not shirk its responsibility to the unwillingly unemployed. The Farm Board, the governors and legislatures should be thinking of a way to strengthen consumption instead of ways to destroy products. They should not hesitate, if necessary, to push measures for public appropriations to clothe the unemployed. Instead they seem incapable of conceiving of any plan of relieving the situation except by destroying vast surpluses or curtailing production, which amounts to the

same thing, while millions freeze and die for the want of those very surpluses.

One of the effects of the Farm Board plan would be to artificially raise the price of cotton, perhaps beyond the reach of the majority of wage earners, thus tending to create a fresh surplus caused by high prices. Governor Long's plan would undoubtedly create a depression and panic in the Southern states never experienced before. It would suddenly force out of production men lacking equipment and experience to do anything but grow cotton. It would produce a famine and disaster in the South without a parallel in American history. This wanton destruction of surpluses is a sure sign that the present system is breaking down.

There is only one solution for the surplus problem—INCREASE consumption instead of DECREASING production. Put all men to work at incomes that will absorb the surplus.

The only way men can be put to work who are not being used by private employers, is for the public to put them to work on improvements and utilities that will build up the community and nation. In Russia where most work is public or co-operative, there has been no unemployment for nearly a year. Reason: the workers are paid enough to buy and consume their own products.

HOW THE FARMERS CAN SAVE THEMSELVES



HERE is no time like the present, and both the farmer and laborer of America strongly realize that all of the "hokum" and "bunk" peddled by politicians, the Farm Board, governors, and heads of farm organizations, is getting the farmer and laborer deeper and deeper into the mire. Many people say that there is too much crying over the farmer and that he should be able to attend to his own business; that he is more independent than the city worker. Half of that may be true. One thing we must remember is that when the farmer has money, the city folks have money; when the farmer is broke, the city folks are broke. Therefore, any constructive plan that will bring the farmer out of his eleven years of depression, will bring the city folks out right after him. I have been advocating throughout Iowa a single nation-wide organization for farmers, in fact, have talked in favor of this plan to 225,000 people in public gatherings in the small and large towns, as well as in groves near towns during the past eight weeks since my radio station, K-TNT, was closed by the medical trust.

I feel that what I call "The Baker Plan" of farm relief is the only plan that has been suggested in America to date that is workable. It should be put into operation, and will positively end the depression in America, for both the country and city folks alike.

The plan that I have been advocating is simply this: Farmers of America, including the grain, cotton, tobacco and livestock growers, etc., should quit quarreling among themselves because of having so many farm organizations and get into one national farm association and no more. They can agree among themselves to take one of their present farm organizations and all of them get into it and dissolve the others and make it a farm organization that no one but farmers can join.

This would not be difficult were it not for the enmity, jealousy and hatred that the Farm Bureau farmer holds toward the Farmers' Union and the Grange farmer, and by the Farmers' Union and the Grange against the Farm Bureau. I fear this antagonism has reached such intensity that the only thing to do is to abandon all of them, and organize one national farm organization on what is known as the single unit plan.

With such a plan it would be easy to get 75 per cent of the farmers of America as members. Membership fees should be from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per year. In the past the farmer has made a mistake by joining associations with \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 membership fees which was not enough to take care of the county, state and national organizations.

With all the organized farmers in such an organization it would exert the same influence on politics as organized labor does, and we will admit it would fight against every unfriendly politician. It is an easy matter to get a politician to promise anything to labor, and easier to get him to promise something to the farmer, but their promises never materialize or they are just "bunk" or childish suggestions that the average school boy would know were not practical.

With the farmers in this one unit association, the Farm Board could be dropped, instead of our government playing with and wasting about \$613,000,000, which they have done in such foolish transactions as buying wheat for over a dollar a bushel and selling it to the Chinese on credit at 25 cents a bushel.

With such a single Farm unit the government could loan it millions of dollars on security at a low rate of interest, say 3 per cent. This money would be held for the farmer organization by the county seat post-office serving as a depository, or a bank could be specified.

The farmers would then operate their own grain and stock exchanges, thus doing away with the gamblers in produce in our brokers' exchanges. If Farmer John Brown had

5,000 bushels of wheat or other farm products on his farm of a certain value, the association would be permitted to loan him from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the value of that product. Take for instance, the grain in the bin. It would be insured against fire and theft and as soon as the farmer would sign a lien on the wheat the paper representing the lien would be taken to the county post-office or other depository and a check would be issued for 25 to 50 per cent of the value. The farmer would still own the product, and would have the say as to when it should be sold. When he would offer it sold the money loaned to him by the association would be deducted with 3 1/2 per cent interest, and the association would pay back the government loan and 1 per cent interest. The one-half per cent would be kept by the association for operating expenses, enabling it to cut down the yearly dues of the farmer. The same method would apply to livestock. The tobacco growers, cotton growers, stock raisers, grain growers, would all belong to subsidiaries of the parent national order, just as railway engineers, conductors and brakemen have their individual units, but they are members of the railway men's union with a national head.

The city folks may wonder how they would be benefited. They would be benefited in this way:

The farmers have been in a period of depression for eleven years and have been deprived of many things. Organized as I have outlined they could have \$1.50 wheat today, which would be evenly stabilized in price because every bushel of wheat would go through the farmers' exchanges and no others. Thus they could set their price on their own products.

With that money the farmers would rush to town to buy the things that they have not been able to buy in all those eleven years. That in turn would mean that the factory managers would open their doors and make these new goods and the millions of unemployed men and women of America would rush to the factories to make what the farmer wants to buy.

We must not forget that the farmer controls about one third of the buying power of America. That means that such a plan would lift us out of this depression immediately, if the farmers will organize and bring about its adoption, but will they? Not unless they change their ways considerably. The farmers are too easily influenced by the interests that fatten on them. All these interests have to do is offer a \$5.00 bill to the son or daughter of a farmer leader for raising a prize-winning ear of corn, calf or pig and that leader is practically bought.

Wall Street will spend millions to keep the farmers from organizing such an association, because they know that once the farmer gets into a single farm organization and no more he will kick old man Wall Street into the Atlantic Ocean where he belongs.

Wall Street takes young men, sends them to college a couple of years and returns them home with big diplomas as agricultural experts. A most ridiculous thing is for a county agent to stand up in front of an audience of experienced farmers who have spent their lives raising corn and wheat and try to tell them how to farm. The farmers forget more every time they close their eyes for a night's rest than the county agent will ever know the balance of his life. Still they sit and listen to him and wonder why they are still in a rut. The time is coming, I believe, when one of those county agents is going to get up and tell the farmers that they don't know how to raise wheat and corn and cattle, and they will really believe it, as the fellow who told a lie three times and then believed it himself.

The farmer must do something and do it quick, and right now is the time for farmers of the different counties to get their delegations together and meet at central points and organize the single unit farm organization, then their troubles will be on the way toward a real end.

J. Baker

Propaganda of Organized Medicine Stands Exposed

(Continued From Friday)

The extent to which medical propaganda is carried on in connection with the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau of New York City to the health board in New York and New Jersey asking that "health boards generally discontinue harassing mothers with letters and visits by nurses to have their children vaccinated or inoculated against various diseases and particularly that they use their influence to have the vaccination requirement suspended in all cities or towns where such a requirement now exists.

The publicity departments of organized medicine in some communities became so active and energetic that consumers even found a "health message" attached to the milk bottle left by the milkman urging various forms of so-called preventive medicine upon them.

This harassing of mothers by agents of the medical trust prompted Will Rogers' statement that mothers would be safer in India than here at home. Certainly of late the tendency has been toward the commercialization of the medical profession, and preventive medicine with its serums and vaccines offers a wide and profitable field.

Only too frequently the serums and vaccines of preventive medicine are based on mere supposition and on unproved theories. This is notably the case in regard to the serum for infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) which the state of Illinois has arranged to distribute on such a wide scale.

Further to doubt is expressed, again in connection with this poliomyelitis serum, when it is stated that "blood therapy" seems to have a value in treating poliomyelitis cases." Note the word "seems."

However, as serious as is the reflection of these admissions, the fallacy of the whole method is indicated beyond doubt when it is considered that according to the very nature of the disease it is most difficult if not impossible to administer the serum in advance of paralysis because this is the main and outstanding symptom of the disease, and since it is not a germ disease, the diagnosing of infantile paralysis is very different from that of any disease other than this group.

Encephalitis is known to follow vaccination and to be a direct result of the inoculation of vaccine virus. The danger of infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) also being due to vaccination is being considered in a warning by the U. S. Public Health Service in a communication sent out to physicians to check cases and ascertain history of previous recent vaccination. In fact the connection between the two seems so probable that the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau of New York City took up the case of the epidemic of infantile paralysis which could be definitely determined, and the full particulars concerning findings as well as communications to health officials in New York and New Jersey appeared in the Bulletin of the Bureau under date of August 15, 1931.

In this Bulletin it was stated "One reason for suspecting vaccination in connection with cases of infantile paralysis is that it is a disease of the central nervous system. Encephalitis which is very similar in many respects is positively known to result from vaccination and was so disastrous in several European countries that all compulsory vaccination laws were repealed. In Holland and England it was discovered on checking vaccination records that encephalitis occurred once in every 1500 vaccinations. When vaccination is carried out on a whole-sale scale the disastrous consequences from encephalitis are at once apparent. The U. S. public health Service reports it has investigated 64 deaths from tetanus, another disease of the central nervous system following vaccination, during the years 1928, 1929.

This article in the Illinois Medical Journal is most significant if the reader will give it careful consideration—its fallacy and the doubt concerning its effectiveness is admitted even in the article advocating its use. While it is "free" to "any physician who will ask for it" the taxpayer pays as is usually the case, and pays the plenty in the end. But the most important feature of this article is revealed when one considers the following frank admission of doubt concerning its usefulness. A real big "IF" is at the beginning of this enlightening sentence: "If the convalescent serum will prevent paralysis in these cases, and evidence indicates that it will, physicians cannot afford to neglect its use when circumstances make possible the obtaining of it. Early diagnosis and the administration of convalescent serum prior to the onset of paralytic symptoms are imperative if paralysis is to be prevented."

Here is still another serum recommended by organized medicine and plans made for the marketing of it on a tremendous scale when there is an admitted doubt as to its effectiveness. The article states "If it will prevent paralysis, and evidence only 'indicates' that it will, still it is recommended in spite of these doubts and thousands of dollars are spent in promoting and commercializing this product of the serum manufacturers."

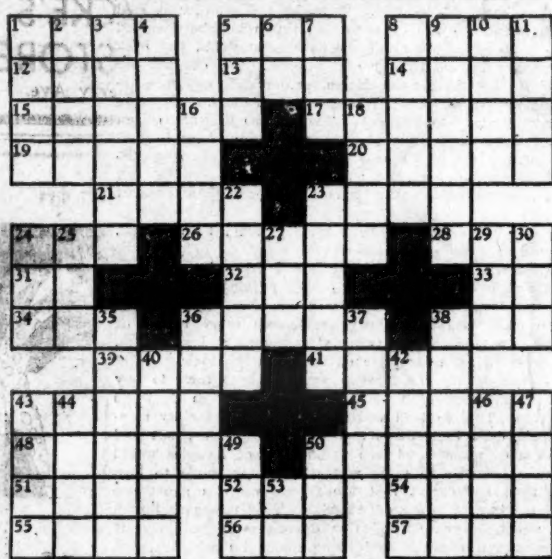
Regardless of the "ifs" and "indicates it might" be of benefit, etc., in connection with the article appearing in the Illinois Medical Journal, the following paragraph urges all physicians to use this serum, and is in large type: "HENCE PHYSICIANS MUST NOT NEGLECT ITS USE WHEN AVAILABLE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES."

Due to the absolute failure and dangers incident to the use of serums and vaccines of all kinds, a questionnaire sent to over 1500 physicians shows that only about 7 per cent of the doctors who formerly used vaccine therapy still adhere to such methods though it is still considered an orthodox method of treating disease.

The attitude of Dr. Henry M. Fitzhugh of Baltimore, Md., and his recommendation that "the best thing for rational, ethical medicine to do would be to form a great big Mind-Your-Own-Business Society, then let the other fellows do about as they please." If this suggestion was followed more generally instead of attempting to force Allopathic medicine on the public there would be practically no demand for serums and vaccines of any kind; then there would be considerably less disease because it has been proved that inoculations cause more illness and misery than the disease they are supposed to prevent. "Immunity" from disease will never be effected by pollution of the blood stream. Pure blood is the best protection possible—and the individual should have the right to keep his blood pure instead of having inoculations of any kind forced upon him by legislation of health board rulings.

(To Be Continued)

Crossword Puzzle



(Solution Monday)

- HORIZONTAL**
- Food fish (plural)
 - Girl's name
 - Speak
 - Surface extent
 - Correlative of neither
 - Large American "cat"
 - Flexible palm stems
 - Not so warm
 - Kills
 - To aim
 - Part of eye
 - To scorch
 - March
 - Pains
 - Conjunction
 - Not in
 - To this way
 - Opening
 - Those unable to talk
 - Wager
 - To aid
 - Venison resort
 - Carries
 - Shoemakers' models
 - Horrid
 - Part of the eye
 - A metal
 - Organ of head
 - To slant
 - Not so much
 - Bomb
 - Exchange for cash
- VERTICAL**
- Vehicles
 - Spoken
 - To keep from proceeding
 - Woodland deity
 - Tavern
 - Part of circumference
 - Trail
 - Whispering
 - Slip
 - Having sharp, sour taste
 - A container

- MUSICAL WORK**
- Spy
 - Artistic plant
 - Mus
 - Age
 - Novel
 - To employ
 - An adverbial particle expressing negation
 - That which awakens compassion
 - Officers' fare
 - Place for fodder
 - Part of Jugo-Slavia
 - Scrubby seeds
 - Arrows
 - Casual appendage
 - Painful monster
 - To relate
 - To over-satisfy
 - A beverage
 - To weep
 - Article
- Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
- UNWINDING RED SNAKE
RENDING DOLPHIN
RACED SEED GUINIS
ERODED A PERSIAN
STOPEL A SAVANNAH
COPPER DRESS AMOIN
AID PEASANT PAI
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Broadcasts

Programs for Sunday and Monday

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McGoofey's First Reader

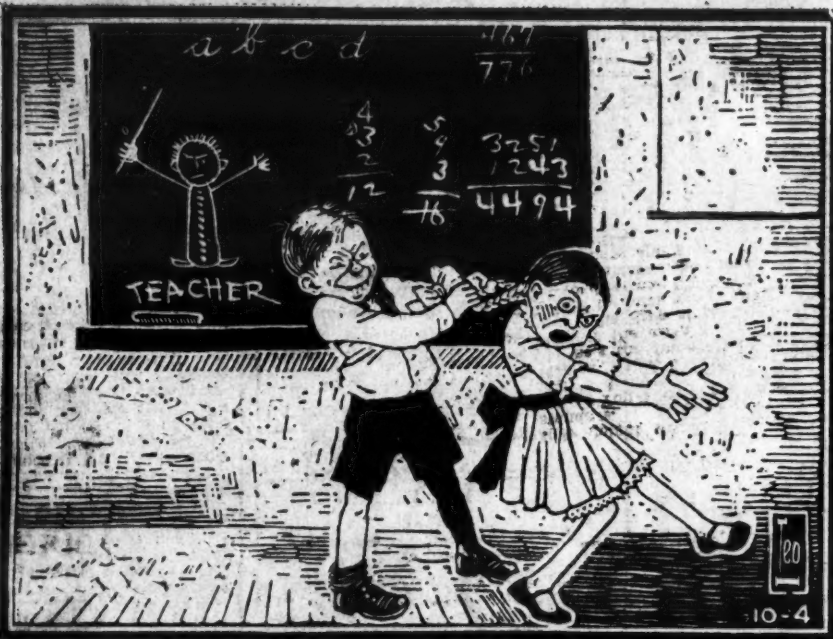
By H. I. PHILLIPS

What is this? This is a sign. It reads "NO LEFT TURN," as you see. What does it mean? It depends on who is driving. Who puts out the "No Left Turn" sign? The police department. Why does the police department put out the "No Left Turn" sign? To make driving an automobile more intricate and annoying. Are there many such signs put out in this country? It sometimes seems that there is one on every corner. There is only one sign that appears in more

spots than the "No Left Turn" sign. What is that? "No Parking." Does a "No Left Turn" sign simplify traffic? No, it generally makes it harder. The main trouble is that no two cities agree on the left turn issue. One city will ban the left turn at all main crossings while another will permit it almost everywhere. Why don't they get together and adopt uniform local traffic rules so strangers will know where they are at? Because this would make motor-ing too pleasant.



WEEKLY FABLE. THE STORY OF GERALD



1—This is the story of Gerald. It is a very sad story.
2—Gerald was very unpleasant and a general nuisance even as an infant. He was always upsetting his food and making himself most disagreeable.
3—When he grew a little older he became a very bad boy at school. He leered at little girls, made faces at his teacher, used bad language at play and liked to go around telling little boys that there wasn't any Santa Claus.
4—He was the kind of boy that wrote offensive words on walls and fences.
5—He seemed devoid of all decent impulses and enjoyed nothing that

was clean, refreshing and wholesome. It was clear to everybody that he was a Grade A moron. "He will wind up in jail," everybody predicted.
6—As a young man his lowliness of mind became even more pronounced. He carried French postcards around with him, recited vulgar poetry, told loathsome stories and was a debasing influence at all times.
7—His presence put a smudge on any party.
8—But he fooled everybody and one day became very successful in his chosen line, achieving fame and fortune. He had four imperial orders and was the toast of Broad-

way. Every mail brought him a royalty check.
9—You see he had become a writer of skits for Broadway musicals. His mind was sufficiently depraved to turn out exactly the type of playlet that the big Broadway showmen thought every revue must have, and in large quantities.
10—All Gerald did was use the material he heard in smoking cars, underworld dives and down in nice clean sewers. But he lived long and died rich.
MORAL—Even if your boy shows signs of depravity, do not be discouraged as there is always a big opportunity for him in show business.

MEDDLESOME MATTIE. (MODERN VERSION)

Oh! how one ugly trick has spoiled the sweetest of the best; Mathilda, though a pleasant child, One ugly trick possessed, Which like a cloud before the skies Hid all her better qualities.
—She's monkey with the two-bulb set And give good stuff the gate So she some awful jazz could get.
Which other folks would hate. When opera was on the air She'd call it dull and flat. For callers' tastes she did not care.

The peaky little brat!
3—For philharmonic music she Did not have any ear: She'd twist the dials with energy Though others wished to hear: When classics filtered thru the mike She'd up and start to tune Into some tripe that nitwits like— The silly little loon!
4—When great big news was coming thru That dad would want to hear She'd cry, "Oh, that will never do; Let's get a crooner, dear!"

When old-time songs that mother liked Were on the radio She'd see that they were quickly spliced— The great big no-and-no!
5—One night when pop was trying to Get all the baseball scores Our Mattie she came flying thru And turned the dials some more: She got a jazz band wild and hot And cried, "Now ain't that swell?" Dad up and slew her on the spot And it was just as well!

WEEKLY GRAMMAR LESSON

What's wrong with the following sentences:
1—Congressman Tilson took the floor and denounced the Republican administration, saying that what the country needed was a change of parties in power.
2—When the newspaper men greeted Colonel Lindbergh he invited them all out to lunch and gave them a colorful and complete story of all his plans for the im-

pending air trip with the utmost candor.
3—Mr. Stalin, the Soviet leader, stated today that he was not bothering much with the Five-year plan this year as he was too busy playing golf.
4—The five gunmen, being chased by the police, threw down their guns and surrendered because they were afraid that if they fired back

they might wound innocent bystanders.
5—You may quote me as saying," declared the Governor of Florida, "that I consider California has the finest climate on the face of the earth."
6—The drug-store luncheonette proprietor announced sternly that he would fire any clerk who did not cut the chicken thicker for chicken sandwiches and give customers all white meat.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

1.—What is the Bosphorus?
2.—Where is aluminum found?
3.—Who was Praxiteles?
4.—What is a paradox?
5.—Who were Lares and Penates?

ANSWERS
1.—A substance used in making matches.
2.—Two blocks down, turn to the right.
3.—You don't mean Sockalexis, do you?
4.—A kind of parrot with brilliant plumage.
5.—A dancing team in the third George White Scandals.

1.—Thurs.—Birthdays of 35,678 Pullman porters named George.
2.—Fri.—Major Andrew hanged, 1780. First joke about postoffice pens used, 1601. Calvin Coolidge photographed pitching hay in stiff hat, 1929.
3.—Sat.—Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth president, born, 1822. Last ounce of real whisky consumed in United States, 1926. Hunting season nears end of first week with no innocent bystanders killed, 1709.
4.—Sun.—Battle of Corinth, 1862. Plumber named Wimp reports with all his tools and gets to work without delay, 43 B. C.
5.—Mon.—Chester A. Arthur born, 1830. First American golfer expresses the opinion it must be the ball, 1889.

ALMANAC—OCTOBER

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6.—Tues.—First German settlers reach America, 1683. First good beer reaches same place almost immediately.
7.—Wed.—Congress confers medal on man who memorizes all the names of telephone exchanges in N. Y. City 1929. Decline in busy-whip business in last 25 years called "merely seasonal" by great financier, 1930.

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LEARN TO KNOW THE RIGHT WORD

By W. C. Nicholson
WHO HAS THE BABIES? Joseph Diehm of Dallas, Tex., places a problem before us. His action was prompted by an advertisement he saw in the paper. In order that you may be able to work out the solution, it will be necessary for "The Right Word" to quote the excerpt forwarded by Mr. Diehm: "Partly seen to pick up Boston female with blue eyes, on Knight St.,

is under observation for rabies. No questions asked. \$10 reward." Is the "party" under observation for rabies? Or is the Boston female? Here is something for you to decide.
Did you find yesterday's error in the following sentence: "If 'The Right Word' arouses discussions of problems of these kind, it is fulfilling its mission." The error is the result of joining the plural adjective (pronominal adjective) these with the singular noun kind. Never say "these kind" or "those kind." Correct; this kind;

"that kind; these kinds; those kinds."
R. N. Sampson of Elizabethton, Tenn., writes, "I wish to congratulate Miss Robinson for her persistency in stating her aversion to the expression 'I don't think.' I also was taught to carefully avoid the discussion while in school, and, if in school, why not out of school? Which is better English, 'I think you are incorrect in your opinion of the expression,' or 'I don't think you are correct in your opinion of the expression?' One state what I think while the other tacitly admits that I do not think. Even tho

Presbyterians to Hold Conference At Fairfield, Ia.

The Iowa Pre-Synodical conference will be held at Fairfield, Oct. 19 and 20. The delegates will discuss the service of Christian education as conducted by the Presbyterian church in the home, the church, the college and the community. Governor Dan W. Turner will be the guest of honor at the opening banquet Monday evening and Dr. S. R. Ferguson of Cedar Rapids will give the after-dinner address. Later Dr. H. Sears Thomsen of Ottumwa will preside at the evening services and Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of New York City will speak on "Christian Education and Evangelism."
On Tuesday morning the Rev. J. Renwick McCullough of Cedar Rapids will open the Bible hour and various addresses will treat on the conference subject. A luncheon will follow.
A series of educational conferences will be conducted in Iowa from Oct. 7-12. Nov. 9-10 these conferences will be concluded at Cedar Rapids.

GRACE ENGLISH LUTHERAN
Iowa Avenue at Sixth street.
Leland H. Zesher, pastor. Telephone 1203. Resident 510 Iowa Avenue.
Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Sunday school 9 a. m., Walter Fahy, superintendent.
Morning worship 10:15. Sermon theme: "Three Kinds of Sorrow." Devotional services for senior and intermediate Luther league at 6:30. The Senior Luther league will hold business and social meeting Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. in the church parlors.
The Ladies Aid will meet Wednesday afternoon in the church parlors with Mesdames L. Kautz and C. Klink as hostesses.
The church council will meet at 8 p. m. Wednesday night at the church parlors.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
J. B. Rendall, minister.
W. C. Geiler, superintendent of Sabbath school.
Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Special exercises in the Men's Bible class.
Divine worship at 10:45 a. m. Subject of morning sermon, "The Man of Decision."
Divine worship at 7:30 p. m. subject, "The Run on the Church."
For the week: The Ladies Aid society meets on Thursday afternoon.
Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

WALNUT STREET BAPTIST
Pieter Smilt, minister.
Sunday school 9:30. Victor Millar, Supt.
Morning Worship 10:30.
Communion and right hand of fellowship extended to new members.
Topic, "All Wanted."
B. Y. U. 6:30. Ralph Toborg, president.
Evening service 7:30.
Topic, "God's Graciousness."
Prayer meeting Thursday 7:45. Carl Nordlund in charge.

OPEN DOOR MISSION
112 1/2 Chestnut street.
A. F. Row, Evans, and Supt.
Services every night except Monday and Friday.
Everyone is cordially invited to attend the meeting.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC
419 Green street.
Father N. J. Peiffer, pastor.
Rev. P. C. Wetzstein, assistant.
Schedule of masses:
Masses at 6, 8 and 10 a. m.

PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL
Karl M. Jeschke, pastor.
9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
10:30 a. m., morning worship.
Subject, "The First Things First."
PARK AVENUE METHODIST
James A. Worrell, minister.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Evening worship at 7:30 p. m.
Mid-week prayer meeting each Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

MUSSEVILLE METHODIST
William H. Slack, minister.
Musserville church.
Bible school 10 a. m.; junior 11 a. m. Epworth league 6:30 p. m. Gospel message 7:30 p. m.

ISLAND
Bible school 10 a. m.; gospel message 11 a. m.
Special league program 7:30 p. m.
The Rev. Merrifield of the First Congregational church of Muscatine will give the address of the evening.

HIGH PRAIRIE
Gospel message 9:30 a. m. Bible school 10:30 a. m.
One do not think, it were better to avoid saying so."
Well, here we are again with another problem demanding more intensive treatment, which will appear in the next installment of "The Right Word."
(Copyright 1931 By Associated Newspapers)

An Hour In Church Hurts No One

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
Corner Fourth and Iowa Avenue.
Benjamin F. Schwartz, pastor.
E. D. Bradley, church school supt.
Church school meets promptly at 9:30 a. m. Classes for all.
Morning worship at 10:45.
Sermon by the pastor. Theme: "The Unwilling Guest."
Anthem by the choir: "I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes,"—Lynnes.
Offertory: "Serenade," by Widor.
Piano—Mrs. B. F. Schwartz.
Violin—Mrs. C. H. Parker.
Cello—D. V. Jackson.
Home Guards will meet in the Martha room at 10:45 a. m. for regular meeting.
Epworth League will meet as usual at 6:30 p. m. Senior league in prayer room.
Wesley League in the Martha room.
Stafford League in the Philathea room. They will discuss: "What Would Jesus Do If He Were a Citizen Today?"
Evening worship at 7:30 p. m. Song service led by the junior choir.
Anthem: "Put On Thy Strength,"—Lerman.
Offertory: "Wondrous Hope of Glory,"—Edwards, junior choir.
Choir, "In the Days of Chivalry."
Sermon by the pastor. Theme: "Jesus' Last Bequest."
The film "In the Days of Chivalry" will be shown in the opening service of the junior-intermediate department.
Announcements for the week:
Monday, 7:30 p. m.—The pastor and his wife will be hosts to the members of their official board of the church, and their wives, at an "Open House" at the parsonage.
As this is the time for the regular meeting of the board, there will be the usual business meeting.
Tuesday, 6:15 p. m.—The members of the church school board will meet for a cafeteria supper at the Y. W. C. A. in the small dining-room.
After a short business meeting, there will be departmental conferences.
Wednesday, 1 p. m., group 7 of the W. H. M. S. will meet with Mrs. H. B. Seem for quilting.
6:30 p. m., all members of the church and their families are invited to participate in an all-church supper in the banquet room of the church. This will honor the pastor, Rev. B. F. Schwartz, and all attendant friends of the church are cordially invited to attend. A special invitation is extended to the new teachers in our schools. It will be a pot-luck affair. Please bring your own dishes and silver. The Ladies Aid will provide tables, coffee, sugar and cream. The program and entertainment are in charge of the recreational committee of the church, composed of Mrs. F. H. Little, E. D. Bradley, J. F. Othmer, Fred Winn, Fred Otto, D. E. Zimmerman and Fred Gettler.
Thursday, 2:30 p. m. Regular meeting of the Ladies Aid at which time announcement of the standing committees for the year will be made.
The committee for the social hour are: Mrs. J. A. TeStrake, assisted by Mesdames E. C. Erwin, Geo. Lang, F. M. Smith, H. D. Webster, A. E. Bowser, A. W. Schmidt, Walter Haynes, Alex McCullough, Merrill Howe, Alice Brimm, Wm. Reay, Glen Ryan, E. Vander Horn, Hugo Braasich, Abner Hahn, Matilda Fowler, Miss Margaret Howe.
Please bring quilt-patches, as samples.
7:30 p. m., prayer meeting.
8:30 p. m., choir practice.

UNITED BRETHREN
Sixth street and Mulberry avenue.
Ira Hawley, pastor.
Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; Lloyd Dutro supt.
Morning worship 10:45 a. m.
At this initial service of the conference year, we will begin the study of the book of "Luke," subject, "The World's Savior Arrives."
6:30 p. m. Christian endeavor.
Lorraine Warner, president.
7:30 p. m. preaching subject "Moses a Mountain Climber."
Women's missionary society will meet at the home of Mrs. Calvin Simpson Tuesday afternoon on Washington street.
General church cleaning next Thursday morning. All members of the Ladies Aid are urged to be present as requested by the president, Mrs. Guy Hopkins. First quarterly conference of the year will be held by the conference superintendent the Rev. Ira Hawley, Monday evening at 8 p. m. in the church.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
Walnut and Sixth streets.
Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. subject, "Unreality."
Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Wednesday evening services at 7:30 o'clock.
The reading room of the church is located in the church building and is open Wednesday from 2 to 4 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend the services and to visit the reading room.

ST. MATHIAS CHURCH
211 West Eighth street.
Father W. L. Hannon, pastor.
Schedule of masses:
Services at 6, 8 and 10 a. m.

CEDAR STREET METHODIST
W. H. Schwiering, pastor.
9:15 a. m., Bible school. Classes for everybody. Melvin Dieck, superintendent.
Missionary Sunday, Miss Hannah Zeldner, leader.
10:30, Divine service, A. F. H. Herliker, former pastor will preach the sermon, preaching will be in the English language.
6:45 Epworth league devotional.
7:30, worship hour. Subject: "Crowning Jesus."
7:30, Tuesday night. Epworth league business and social hour.
8:30, Thursday night junior choir.
7:45, Bible study.
8:30, Senior choir.

FOUR SQUARE GOSPEL
Rev. R. B. Mitchell, pastor.
9:30 Sunday school.
11:00 Holy Communion. Rev. Mitchell's topic: "Nine Thorns on the Bush."
6:30 Crusader young peoples' service. A candle light consecration service will be held. Everyone welcome.
7:30 Evangelistic service. Sermon by the pastor: "Bed Too Short; Covers Too Narrow."
Wednesday evening at 7:45, "Fire Extension in the Church." Prayer meeting to follow sermon. Friday at 7:45 p. m. the pastor preaching on the subject: "Get Ready for the Wedding." Membership meeting at close of service. Saturday 2:30 p. m. Children's church. Illustrated sermon.

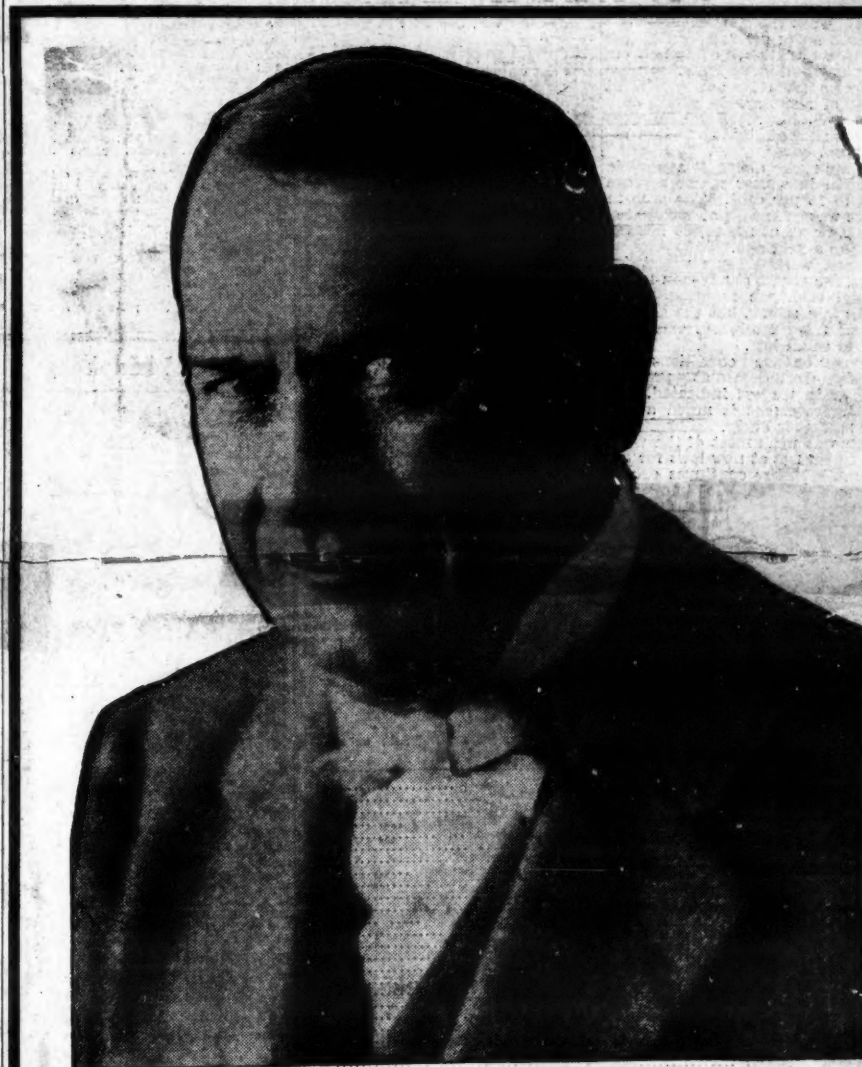
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Baptists to Hold Meeting Oct. 6-11

One of the most important conventions ever held by the Baptists will be held at the First Baptist church at Boone, Iowa, Oct. 6-11.
The Rev. J. L. Pickett of Macon City, will deliver the annual sermon Wednesday evening, Oct. 7. The president, George G. Sherman of Cedar Rapids, will preside at the meeting and he will give his annual address preceding the sermon. The evening's program will be concluded with an address by the Rev. C. O. Johnson, who is director of religious education and pastor of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis, Mo.

FRIENDS CHURCH
Fifth and Sycamore streets.
F. Murray Haworth, pastor.
9:30 a. m., Bible school.
10:30 a. m., Rally Day program.
6:30 p. m., C. E. prayer meeting.
7:30 p. m., evening worship.
Midweek prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.
Visitors always welcome to services.

MEET ME AT THE SMOKE SHOP
WAGNER'S



Judge Rutherford Says:

"The Kingdom of God under Christ is at hand, and the present duty of all who love righteousness is to make this fact known to their fellow men, that they may take their stand on the side of Jehovah God and be in readiness to receive the blessings of the Kingdom.

"There are millions of people in the land who make no pretense of being members of any church, and who never attend, but who are order-loving and desire to see righteousness amongst men. They see that no organization amongst men can bring what they desire. The reason for this is that Satan, the Devil, is the god of this world and all nations of the world are now dominated by his influence. What, then, will Jehovah, the God of all comfort do about it?

"God's purpose and promise to establish His Kingdom under Christ is absolutely certain to be accomplished."

Jehovah's Witnesses

announce HIS KINGDOM
The Hope of the World!

YOU ARE INVITED TO TUNE IN WOC, Davenport and WHO, Des Moines, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING from 10:00 to 10:15 and Hear

Judge J. F. Rutherford

of New York City

These programs are on the air each week over more than 240 Radio Stations
SUBJECT FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4:
"PREPARING FOR WAR." (Part II)

A Postcard Request to Dubuque Company of Jehovah's Witnesses, Box 100, Dubuque, Iowa, will bring you free, a booklet which should give you genuine pleasure and satisfaction.

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AND
Furnace Work

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